ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,272—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1901.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANN

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

OF BO BR ROYAL A

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. P. Jephson	15th June
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	22nd „
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheeler	29th „
* PLASSY	7405	C. F. Preston	6th July
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	13th „
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	20th „
M.L. PLASSY	7565	C. F. Preston	27th „
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	3rd Aug.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	10th „
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	17th „
M.L CALEDONIA	7558	E.H. Gordon	24th „
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheeler	31st „

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked* proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th May 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
a MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,766	1st July, 1901.

a Single class to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 412-8.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MARIA VALERIE.	P. Berberovich	4,235	in Aug., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	„ 1,166	„ 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND.	A. Martinolich.	6,043	25th June, 1901

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 4th June, 1901.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 14th June, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on TUESDAY, the 11th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY, the 13th June, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 6th July.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 22nd June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 8th June, 1901.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SALAZIE	4,235	Girard	1st Aug., 1901.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Vaquier	29th Aug., 1901.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	26th Sept., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Vaquier, to sail on or about 26th June, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S. S. SAFARI	1432	Tepe	22nd June.
S. S. SULTAN	2884	Pohlenz	8th July.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Southern and Eastern Ports of Africa up to NATAL (Durban.)

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadows Street.
Bombay, 28th May, 1901.

F. LESLIE McAFEE & Co.,

67-69, HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES booked free of charge by all regular Liners as well as by cheap outsiders.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS LUGGAGE received and stored against date of sailing. Packages and Parcels received to be warehoused or to be forwarded to any part of the World.

PASSENGERS by any boat met and assisted on arrival, and their baggage landed, cleared, and stored or forwarded.

IMPORTED GOODS cleared through the Custom House and delivered in Bombay or forwarded Up-country.

INSURANCES of every nature effected and every species of Agency business undertaken.

LOANS on personal security negotiated.

Represented in London and Liverpool by Messrs. STAVELEY and Co., and in New York by Messrs. BALDWIN BROTHERS.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	10
With Single Temple	50	24	10
With Cure	50	24	10
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	10

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POON.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

HEART LABELLED SPIRITS.

PURE AND WHOLESOME.

BRANDIES.

			Rs.	a.
SPECIAL INVALID	15 years old,	per doz.	76	0
EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR	„	per bot.	6	8
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC	„	per doz.	47	0
OLD PALE COGNAC	„	„	40	0
PALE COGNAC	„	„	34	0

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS.
URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE.)
BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.
GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.
CHARTREUSE YELLOW AND GREEN. KUMMEL.
BENEDICTINE, LITRE AND ½ LITRE FLASKS, MARASCHINO DE ZARA.
CORVO, CAPRI, MALAGA, BARBERA, AND CHIANTI WINES.
CREMES AND LIQUEURS, ASSORTED.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES.
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE BRAND LEADING

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.

MADRAS. LONDON.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.
JULES ROBINS O. P.
COURVOISIERS
AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.
THOS DUNKIN'S.
&c. &c., &c.

WHISKIES.
ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.
WATSON'S CLUB.
GILBEY'S PROVOST.
„ SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PERFECTION.
UAM VAR.
MATHER'S 3 Stars.
&c. &c. &c.

WINES.
SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA
CHAMPAGNE, HOCK,
CLARET, BURGUNDY,
LIQUEURS
FROM
THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE
HEIDSIECK & Co. E & F CAN ORS
LO, SICARD, BRETON & HOARD.
&c. &c. &c.

PIANOFORTES.

SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.

FOR CASH OR ON THE HIRE SYSTEM OF PURCHASE.

COTTAGES OR UPRIGHTS—

	Cash. Rs.	Hire-Purchase for One year, per month. Rs.	a.	Hire-Purchase for Two years per month. Rs.	a.
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S Standard Indian Sympathetic	780	73	0	38	12
BLUTHNER'S Vertical Upright, Height 4 ft. 3 in	985	92	0	48	12
BLUTHNER'S Overstrung Upright Grand, 7 1-4 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 3 in	1,100	101	12	54	0
ERARD'S Semi-Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 3 ft. 11 in.	985	92	0	48	12
ERARD'S Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 1 in.	1,100	101	12	54	0
ERARD'S Upright Grand, 7 Octaves, 4 ft. 6 in.	1,845	172	0	91	0

HORIZONTAL GRANDS (3 legs)—

	Cash. Rs.	Hire-Purchase for One year, per month. Rs.	a.	Hire-Purchase for Two years per month. Rs.	a.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Standard Indian Horizontal Grand, 5 ft.	1,200	109	0	59	4
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Mignon Grand, 6 ft. 5 in	1,800	168	0	89	0
BLUTHNER'S Drawing Room Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,700	158	12	84	0
BLUTHNER'S Aliquot Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,850	172	4	91	8
ERARD'S Baby Grand, 5 ft. 11 in.	2,100	196	0	103	12

EXTRAS.

Zinc-lined Packing Case for Grands	Rs. 30	Woollen Cover	Rs. 15-0
„ „ Uprights	„ 25		
Revolving Piano Stool	„ 18	Set of Insulators	„ 4-8

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

Packed and delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay or Poona.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.
IMPORTERS OF HIGH-CLASS PIANOS.

PRICE LIST OF CIGARETTES.

MANUFACTURED BY THE
DOUBLE ANCHOR SOCIETY OF ADEN.

THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.

REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,

they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers.

On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

LARGE SIZES.		Rs.	A.	SMALL SIZES.		Rs.	A.
ROYAL	per 100	4	12	ROYAL	per 100	3	12
EXTRA	„	3	12	EXTRA	„	3	0
IMPERIAL	„	2	12	IMPERIAL	„	2	8
EXTRA FINE GOLD TIPPED	per 50	2	12	FINE	„	2	4
				PRINCESS	„	1	8

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

V. FUCILE & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,
BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.								Endowment Assurances of Rs.1,000.						Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEMPERLEY LINE

S. S. "WENNINGTON HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Ship's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 10th June, 1901.

WANTED,

A FULL TIME HEALTH OFFICER, for the Ahmedabad Municipality. Salary Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 300, including allowances. Applicants should be able to ride and must be Graduates of some University, either Indian or European. A. D. P. H. will be preferred. Applications stating age should be sent to the PRESIDENT, Ahmedabad Municipality, before 25th June, 1901.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

FIRST CLASS COUPON TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOOKS of FIRST CLASS COUPON TICKETS available by any Train between BOMBAY and POONA from the 15th JUNE to the 15th OCTOBER, 1901, will be issued on application at the Office of the Undersigned, at the following REDUCED RATES, on the conditions named below:—

Book of 21 Coupon Tickets……………Rs. 100.
Book of 36 Coupon Tickets……………Rs. 150.

2. Each ticket will be available for One Journey either from Bombay to Poona or from Poona to Bombay.

3. At the commencement of each journey the Book of Coupons must be handed to the Booking Clerk who will date and sign on each occasion the first Ticket in the Book, and similarly at destination the Book of Coupons must be handed to the Ticket Collector, who will detach a Ticket for the journey. A ticket not dated and signed by the Booking Clerk at the commencement of the journey will be treated as if the passenger were travelling without a Ticket. The Holder of the Ticket must also sign each Ticket in the place provided before it is detached by the Ticket Collector. The signature may be in pencil.

4. No coupon must be detached by the Holder; any Coupon so detached will not be recognized but the full ordinary fare for the journey, namely Rs. 7-7 will be payable.

5. These Coupons are issued subject to all the Rules and Regulations of the Company and any breach of these Rules will render the coupons null and void.

The Tickets will be issued on the express condition that they are not transferable and that no refund whatever will be claimable for any Tickets unused between the date of issue and the period to the 15th of October, 1901, or lost or mislaid or under any circumstances whatever.

6. The usual free allowance of luggage will be given on the Tickets and they can be used for reserving accommodation, provided sufficient notice is given before-hand.

7. The Holder may join or alight from the Train at any Station on the journey but must give up the Ticket at the Station where he alights, and have it signed and dated where he joins the train.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 6th of June, 1901.

NOTICE.

I the Undersigned hereby beg to inform the public that Mr. KESARICHAND SAWAICHAND and others used to trade with the undersigned in partnership in pearls and the said business was carried on in the name of Messrs. FOOLCHAND KALLIANCHAND and Co. The abovenamed partners have CEASED to carry on business in the NAME of Messrs. FOOLCHAND KALLIANCHAND and Co., since Chaitra Shudh Teras, Samvat 1957 (1st April 1901) and the abovenamed partners in order to adjust accounts and to dispose of the goods have on the abovenamed day conjointly executed a document whereby the goods will be disposed of and accounts settled. And from the abovenamed date all partners have been prohibited to carry on business. But every one has on his own responsibility started the business, wherefore hereby it is notified to the public that no one should transact business with KESARICHAND SAWAICHAND or any one else in the name of Messrs. Foolchand and Co. without the permission of the Undersigned and should any one deal with them he will do so at his own risk and the Undersigned will not in any way be responsible for it.

JAVERI FOOLCHAND KALLIANCHUND.

THE BERNDORF METAL WORKS
OF ARTHUR KRUPP, BERNDORF IN AUSTRIA

by this present take liberty to bring again their

GERMAN SILVER SHEET AND WIRE

under the notice of Merchants and Cosumers in India.

It is now more than 25 years since the BERNDORF GERMAN SILVER WARE was first introduced to the Indian Markets and it has since stood the test for high quality, whilst Dealers and Metal Workers alike appreciate its never varying uniform outturn and high reliability.

The proprietor of the Berndorf Works kindly asks intending buyers when ordering AUSTRIAN MAKE to stipulate for

BERNDORF MANUFACTURE

as substitutes are being offered.

At the same time the attention of Indentors is directed to the Berndorf Special

TRADE MARK FOR INDIA THE "PALMTREE"

as per annexed sketch may be struck on each IN ADDITION to any the Queen's Head) or may desire. which registered mark Sheet or Wire ticket other stamp (such as name, which indentors

TRADE MARK BEST GERMAN SILVER BERNDORF M.W. MADE IN AUSTRIA

Orders can only be accepted through European Houses or the Agents of Indian Firms in Europe according to long established custom.

Berndorf in Austria, May 1901.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET. LONDON. E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo.	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS:—
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,

As used by the Champion in all his matches.
Can be had from

John Roberts & Co. Ld.
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POLO! POLO!! POLO!!! EROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Polo Sticks and Balls: order from them only if reliable articles are wanted.

BIRTHDAY and WEDDING PRESENTS, Engagement, Signet and Fancy Gem Rings, Bracelets, Brooches, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Chains, Scarf Pins, Lockets, Links, Studs and all sorts of Jewellery always ready in stock. Inscriptions, Crests and Monograms engraved on Presentation Articles in best artistic style.—P. MEHTA and Co., 69 Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

GRAND SQUARE PIANO FOR SALE.—An Ebonized Grand Square PIANO by Soundy & Co. just renovated and polished. Rs. 300.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ASQUITH & LORD, opposite Clock Tower.—NEW WANGHUI CANES. Burnt Ash, Olive Green, and Browns, Rs. 2 each, Silver Mounted Rs. 2-8 each. Choice Walking Sticks, New Handles, from Rs. 2-8 each. All New. Inspection invited.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.—AERATED LIMETTA JUICE (Rs. 1-0 doz.) Iced and placed in one of our Peg coolers Rs. 3, each, will keep cold all night.—KEMP and Co., Ld., Bombay.

SINGER has always come first in every contest of Sewing Machines, and has carried the palm. People acknowledge every day that they are the best and the most durable, and thousands buy daily from our 110 Branches in India.

TO BE LET.—The front portion of the Second Floor of House No. 29, suitable for an Office in Church Gate Street. Apply A. X., care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET.—A ROOMY FLAT, Four Rooms with Bath-rooms, &c. Moderate Rent. In Eldon Road, opposite High Court. Apply "J. J." care of "Bombay Gazette."

LANOWLI HOTEL.—ROOMS are VACANT in the LANOWLI HOTEL. Apply F. M. Dotivala, Lanowli.

UMBRELLAS FOR MONSOON.—For Ladies and Gents of Best English Manufacture, very strong and durable at SHROFF BROTHERS, well known house for Cheapest Prices.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WHY spend money in vain for Monsoon BOOTS and SHOES, also grinding setting Razors, Knives, &c. Please try DANNEY & Co., Boot Makers, 20, Medows Street.

LOANS.—ADVANCES made on approved security of all descriptions. Transactions strictly confidential. Terms moderate. Apply S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., House and Financial Agents, 17 Bank Street, Fort.

DIMITRINO'S CIGARETTES.—Another fresh lot of these High Class EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, to hand per S. S. Caledonia. Price List on application. Sole Agents D. MERWAN, and Co. General Tobacconists, 30, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SCOTT'S PNEUMATIC FOOTBALLS, Rs. 12-8, Muscle Developers, Rs. 3, Rs. 4 and Rs. 5, Unbreakable Composition Cricket Balls, Re. 1, All cane practice Bats Rs. 7-8.—K. SEYMOUR-LYNN, Lower Colaba

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Rusty and Refuse, have them repaired and nickelplated by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Those who can afford the best should buy the best FOUNTAIN PENS. The only best. No others are as good. Simple in construction. No shaking. Perfect in operation. Always ready. Apply H. D. PUDUMJEE, 18, Bank Street, Bombay.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL. A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Price Rs. 4-2 per case.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I., I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

A RIGHT HIT AFTER ALL—Our Cossi Silk is just the thing that will suit you for your summer wear, because it is cool, smooth, washing and durable. A piece 7 yards by 51 inches for Rs. 16, cash or V.-P. P. Write for samples to A. CROWN & Co., 12, Armstrong Road, Benares.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD unrivalled in the Bazaar for price and quality. Rs. 5 per cwt and 25 per candy. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS SUPPLIERS.—Original Firm which supplies first-class English Nurses, high-caste Goanese and Mahomedan Servants. Patronized by leading clubs, Messes, Hotels, the Army and Navy. Forwards Servants' Certificates if required. OSBORN & Co., 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

VICEREGAL TOUR.—Now ready ALBUMS of HIS EXCELLENCY LORD CURZON'S Second Autumn Tour in India, containing over a hundred Photographs SELECTED and APPROVED by H. E. including receptions, Darbars, visits and return visits, groups, Presentation of addresses, views of places visited and Holy Temples, Gersoppa Waterfalls, &c, &c, too numerous to detail. For particulars and prices please apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, Hornby Row, Bombay.

SIGNOR NICCOLO LAGATOLLA, L. N. R. C. M., Member of the I. of M. of Great Britain etc., Opera Conductor, Musical Director and Solo Violinist. For Private Tuitions as well as Solo or First Violin, for Concerts at Home, Orchestra Conductorship, etc., 20 Church Gate Street. Pupils received and visited. Schools attended. Candidates Coached for Local Musical Examinations.

AGRICULTURAL CATTLE.—BULLOCKS in large numbers of best Malwa breed in good condition and fit for immediate work. I can supply 500 in a week. Apply to FRAMROZE K. PATEL, Government Contractor, Mhow, C. I.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas, Aristons, Phœnix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs and Cattle. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

NOTICES.

"SALVITIS" (Regtd.)

VETERINARY REMEDIES.

THE CELEBRATED AND NEVER-FAILING AUSTRALIAN TONIC AND CONDITION POWDER for Horses, Cattle, Dogs, Poultry and Live Stock generally, a trial will speak for itself. Separate preparations for each class of Live Stock. BE YOUR OWN VET. and write for "Salvitis" Annual, contg. High Art Plates of Prize Live Stock and fully detailing ALL Ailments with their Remedies, supplied gratis. We also stock AUSTRALIAN FODDER (a "tit-bit" for Australian Horses in the East) Chaff, Bran, Oats, Lucerne and Oaten Hay (in Bales). Also "Country Crushed Food," our "SPECIAL" BRAND.

Sole Agents:—In India, Burmah and Ceylon for "Salvitis," Veterinary Remedies.

THE AUSTRALIAN FODDER CO.,
Head Office in India and Steam Power Mills, at CHETLA, CALCUTTA.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

WITH reference to the advertisement inviting applications for the POST of CHIEF ENGINEER to the Commissioners, it is notified that the date, up to which such applications will be received, has been extended to the 31st July.

The salary, as previously stated, has been fixed at Rs. 1,500 rising to Rs. 2,000 per mensem by five equal annual increments and is inclusive of all allowances.

An engagement will be made for 3 years, and on the expiration of that period, if the applicant be confirmed in the service of the Commissioners, the period of the engagement will, in such case, be counted as service qualifying for leave and pension under the ordinary rules laid down in the Civil Service Regulations so far as adopted by the Commissioners. Under these rules, as they at present stand, he would be eligible after ten years service, if invalided, for a pension of £175 a year, rising by £17 10s. for each year, up to a maximum of £437 after completion of 25 years service.

Preference will be given to applicants with experience on Dock and River works.

Applications should be addressed to—THE SECRETARY, Calcutta Port Commissioners.

R. A. DONNITHORNE,
Secretary.

NASIK SANITARIUM.

DONATIONS are earnestly solicited for (a) The ENDOWMENT FUND. (b) The BUILDING FUND, and (c) For GENERAL WORKING EXPENSES. The COTTAGES are now all FULL and many applicants have been disappointed in consequence.

H. M. PHIPSON,
Honorary Secretary,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 74 years' standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.

Apply to the SECRETARY, at BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE RETURNS FOR 1900
SHOW
INCREASED BUSINESS
AND
LARGE INCREASE TO FUNDS,
WHICH NOW EXCEED
RS. 1,70,00,000.

and are invested in
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Claims Paid for Over ONE CRORE,
since the Company was established.

LOWEST SAFE RATES,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES,
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

Full particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee,
Francs 103,000,000 or over £4,000,000.

WE, the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.
Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

What's the matter with your

CYCLE?

BETTER LET OUR EXPERT LOOK IT OVER.
GET NONE BUT GOOD REPAIR WORK—SUCH AS WE DO.

OUR EXPERT'S TESTIMONIALS.—

The Honourable Mr. Justice H. Batty, Judge, High Court, Bombay:—I am quite astonished by the skill and despatch with which he repairs Cycles.

Captain H. A. Reid, Commandant, No. 3 Field Battery:—He has repaired a Bicycle for me which I thought was too far gone for repairs.

Perhaps you will need a NEW CYCLE for

Rs. 130 CASH.

If you do, come to

C. S. BARTLEY & CO.,
ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION.
CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS, and CHEAPEST ENAMELLERS, &c.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contwins valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date Price Rs. 5, with postage 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W E. Watson's BRAND.

" Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL:—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Separate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JUNE, 1901.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Offices, 18, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packages at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. by all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; Weakness across the Loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes and all ages, they are unequalled.—13½d., and 2s. 9d., per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' MEDICINES bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the *Medical Adviser*, by Dr. DE ROOS, containing 192 pages, of information which every young man should possess, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps (English or Colonial), by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 [illegible] COURT, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE ONLY AND BEST MEANS FOR DESTROYING HAIR on the Face, Hands, Arms, and neck is by using ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY or HAIR-DESTROYER, Post Free, 4s., larger size cheaper in proportion.

It having stood the public test for nearly 50 years, naturally speaks for its goodness. Use no other, sure to give pleasing results. May be had of all Chemists.

All should read my "PERSONAL APPEARANCE JOURNAL," Post free, from ALEX. ROSS, 62, Theobald's Road, Holborn, London

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold..............	17
Examination and Certificate............	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc. supplied.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL

Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN.	Ay.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Germany.
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

PRIVATE RESERVE WHISKY.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED.

A EUROPEAN NURSE to act as a training Sister. She must hold a certificate of 3 years at least training in a recognised Hospital and also be a qualified Midwife, unmarried and between 28 and 34 years of age. Pay Rs. 175 per mensem plus messing and uniform allowances, free quarters. Address, giving copies of testimonials certificates, &c., to "SENIOR CIVIL SURGEON, Rangoon."

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT BAZAAR GATE STREET, WITHIN THE FORT.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO. will, on MONDAY, the 17th June, 1901, at 4 p. m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Vellabai, widow of Vasanji Jivraj, as assignee of the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 24th day of November, 1893, and made between Radhabai, widow of Raghavji Jairaj of the one part, and Premji Ookerda of the other part, and as mortgagee, under an Indenture of further charge, dated the 21st day of December, 1898, and made between Hirabai, widow of Mathuradas Raghowji, of the one part, and the said Vellabai of the other part, and on account and at the risk of the person or persons concerned, the undermentioned property in exercise of the power of sale contained in the said Indenture of mortgage, dated the 24th day of November, 1893, and the further charge, dated the 21st day of December, 1899.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and out houses standing thereon, situate on the Eastern side of the Bazaar Gate Street, within the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eighty-eight and two-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 671, new No. 5854, old Survey No. 149, and new Survey No. 8604, and by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 2141, and Street Nos. 227-229, and bounded as follows: on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage or gully, on or towards the west by the said Bazaar Gate Street, on or towards the north by the house of Sha Currumchand, Premchand, on or towards the south by the house of Lalji Mowjee Varia, deceased, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Purshotam Damodar and other tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madon, Solicitors, at their Office, No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

Dated this 1st day of June, 1901.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One English landau by Kesterton.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 11th June, 1901.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—*A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.*

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to:—MANAGER, V. C. Works Ran ghat, Bengal (R.)

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).

WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA
COLOMBO.
[illegible]
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 8,310,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Madras
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Deli (Sumatra).
Thaiping.
Singapore.
Bangkok.
Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Hongkong.
Foochow
Manila
Cebu Philippines
Shanghai.
Tientsin.
Hankow.
Yokohama.
Kobe.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

F. BENNETT,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund	„ 11,00,000
Uncalled Capital	„ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. MCLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

		Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½	
„ 1 Year	5	„
„ 6 Months	4½	„
„ 8 Months	4	„

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19. GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
PRANLAL SAMBHULAL DESAI, Esquire, Chief Agent Guzerat and Kattyawar.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY, MONDAY, JUNE 10.

EXCHANGE.

We hear of very little doing in this market today. Quotations are all the same as before and no concessions are available for ready or forward.

We quote:—

Bank T. T.	1s. 3 29-32d.
„ Demand	1s. 3 15-16d.
3 months' sight Credits	1s. 4 1-8d
„ Francs	169 1-2 to 169 3-4
30 days' sight Hongkong	145 1-2
„ Shanghai	198 1-2
„ Japan	147 3-4
	Rs.
English bar silver	74-2 ready.
Do.	74-0 6th July.
Do.	74-2 5th August.
English bar gold	24-2-6 ready.
Mint gold	23-10 do

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market has remained unchanged the whole day at 94 7-8 for cash and 94 15-16 for the settlement with limited transactions passing.

SHARES.

Petits have improved to 1,745 and Bank of Bombay shares have changed hands at 1,252 1-2. The market is quiet.

FREIGHT.

The market continues firm but business reported is very restricted. Cotton has been booked for Genoa and Dunkirk at 17s. 6d. June, and for Trieste and Venice at 17s. June. Sellers are very firm but buyers are apparently unable to pay the rates asked.

SEEDS.

Very little enquiry from Europe and the scarcity of June steamers causes a quiet feeling in this market and business reported is very limited.

We quote:—

Linseed	Rs. 9-6
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	„ 6-5 to 6-6.
„ Yellow „	„ nominal
Poppyseed	„ 8-3
Castorseed	„ 32 3-4 to 33

WHEAT.

The depletion of stocks up-country caused by last year's famine and the consequent holding back of this year's crop, causes prices to be kept at too high a level to admit of shipments to Europe. The only purchases made are for local consumption and the rate remains at Rs. 4-10 to 4-11 for White Delhi.

COTTON.

The decline advised in New York futures yesterday caused a quieter feeling here and the market is about Rs. 2 lower than prices ruling on Saturday. Buyers are very scarce and Mills are refusing to pay the rates asked by sellers. The sales reported are about 1000 Bales only. The Liverpool opening telegram received this afternoon points to sales amounting to 6000 Bales with a decline of 3 to 4 points in futures.

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Good.	Fully Good.	Fine.	
Bengals H. G.	131	137	152	June.
Bilati H. G.	...	149	157	„
„ M. G.	...	151	162	„
Khandesh	149	155	...	„
Khangaum	158	163	...	„
Westerns	192	...	...	„
Saw-ginned Dharwar.	193	...	...	„
New Crop.				
Bengals	...	161	...	25th Jan. 1902
Broach	201	...	...	25th Mar. 1902

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, 8th June, 1901.

Cotton	8,141 bales.
Wheat	2,375 cwts.
Linseed	10,130 „
Rapeseed	8,304 „
Gingellyseed	1,393 „
Poppyseed	4,036 „
Groundnuts	Nil.
Castorseed	3,999 „
Rice	39,736 „
Myrabollams	1,717 „

Imports of Treasure into Bombay ex s.s. Oriental from London.

	Rs.
Gold bullion	Nil.
Gold coins	„
Silver Bullion	25,20,808

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.

Surats steady.

Good Bhownugger 3 16-32.

The Manchester market has been firmer.

2¾ per cent. Consols	93 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	63 1-2
Bar Silver	27 7-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 8.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peninsular arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 8.

The Anchor Line steamer Australia left here for Bombay this afternoon.

SUEZ, JUNE 8.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cumming arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday evening.

The German East Africa Line Steamer Sultan arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the 9th inst. afternoon, via Mombassa.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Hiroshima Maroo left Colombo for Bombay on 10th inst. and Kagoshima Maroo left Singapore for Hongkong on 8th inst.

The Austrian Lloyds s.s. India left Kobe, for Calcutta on the morning of the 9th inst.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended the 8th June, 1901 as compared with the statement of the 1st June:—

LIABILITIES	June 1. Rs.	June 8. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	46,97,500	44,63,638
Public Deposits at Branches	69,52,275	65,85,176
Other Deposits	4,60,72,615	4,48,74,698
Post Bills	19,983	1,10,144
Credits undrawn	16,98,090	15,39,177
Rs.	7,64,47,463	7,46,22,833
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	86,92,615	87,11,517
Other authorised Securities	5,12,225	6,41,239
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	76,44,606	76,22,623
Loans do. do. do.	2,03,15,535	1,94,25,322
Bills discounted and purchased	2,23,76,958	2,10,03,317
Dead Stock	3,73,673	3,74,679
Stamps and Stationery	26,104	26,058
Balance with other Banks	4,16,388	6,63,264
Cash	1,6?,88,364	1,61,54,815
Rs.	7,64,47,463	7,46,22,833

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 27th April amounts to Rs. 12,997, a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,287, the total earnings from 1st January to 27th April shows Rs. 2,09,087, a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 49,659.

A STRIKING illustration of the way in which indigo prices have declined in recent years is shown in a table in Mr. O'Conor's "Prices and Wages in India" in 1900. Taking the price for "Bengal good" indigo in 1873 as 100, Mr. O'Conor gives us the following prices from 1893 onwards. 1893, 106; 1894, 101; 1895, 102; 1896, 90; 1897, 80; 1898, 67; 1899, 62; and 1900, 66.

RAIN has fallen during the past week in Umballa, Ferozepore, Lahore, Shahpur, Rawalpindi and Dera Ismail Khan. There was also some slight rain in Amritsar and Sialkot. In Dera Ismail Khan the fall exceeded one inch, which is remarkable for the hot weather. Harvesting of spring crops continues in Ferozepore, Mooltan, Lahore and Sialkot, and is nearly completed in Amritsar, Rawalpindi and Dera Ismail Khan. Extra rabi crops are being reaped in Delhi. Sowings of autumn crops are in progress in Mooltan and Sialkot, and the land is being ploughed in Umballa. Everywhere the condition and prospects of the standing crops are reported to be good, and though locusts have appeared in several districts they have done practically no damage.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m., Sun sets, 6h. 33 m., High water 5-56m., 5-56a., Low water, 11-40m., Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p. m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-45 P.M., to-day.

THE EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—Three cadjan sheds in the Beni-Israel Hospital, at Connaught Road, were blown down by the storm winds on Sunday night. The sheds were unoccupied.

THE CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.—Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who was reported in our Saturday's issue to be suffering from an attack of fever, is still in a low state of health. The physicians who are attending him, have recommended a long absence from India.

AN OPEN VERDICT.—The dead body of a Hindu man, name unknown, aged about twenty-five years, was on Sunday evening found floating in the hot water tank belonging to the Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Mill at Parel. The police had the body removed from the tank. The deceased appeared to be a ghati of the labouring class. A bundle of clothes was found lying on the footpath near the tank. At an inquest held by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, this morning, the Jury returned an open verdict.

THEFTS IN BOMBAY.—Mr. Pyrke, an assistant in Messrs. Green and Co.'s Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms, has reported to the Police, the theft of Rs. 150 from an open drawer in the bar some time during Saturday night.—Tazmahomed Dinmahomed, Subedar in the Reserve Police Force, who resides in the Police Lines, opposite the Crawford Markets, has made a report to the Police that some time during Friday night ten currency notes for Rs. 10 each, were stolen out of a locked box in his room.

THE BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. F. Bradley, Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p.m. (weather permitting):—

March	Soldiers in the Park	Monckton.
Overture	L'Italiana in Algieri	Rossini.
Selection	The Messenger Boy	Caryll.
Valse	Fusionen	Strauss.
Russe Mazurka	La Czarine	Ganne.
Galop	Hudbau-Eisenbahn	Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

SALE OF ENGLISH BAR SILVER.

PREMCHUND ROYCHAND AND ANOTHER vs. HAJEE JOOSUB HAJEE ABA SATAR.

THE plaintiffs claimed judgment against the defendant for Rs. 4,103-12-0, being the difference between the contract price of English bar silver and the market price thereof on the 9th to February 1901, with interest; or, in the alternative, for the amount on re-sale of the said silver. Mr. Kirkpatrick instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusji and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Thakoredas and Co., appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiffs stated that, on the 27th November last, by a contract in writing of that date, the defendant agreed to purchase from the plaintiffs £5,000 English bar silver, shipment from London by 10th or 17th January 1901, at Rs. 75-4-0 per 100 tolas, duty to be paid by the buyer; and deliverable by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China. The silver arrived in Bombay on the 2nd February 1901, of which the defendant had due notice, but he refused to take delivery or pay for the same. On the 9th February 1901, the plaintiffs by their attorneys' letter called upon the defendant to pay for and take delivery of the silver. In his reply, the defendant denied that he had purchased any bar silver from the plaintiffs. By a further letter plaintiffs required defendant either to pay for and take delivery of the silver within twenty-four hours or to pay the sum of Rs.4,103-12-0, the difference between the contract price and the market price of the silver on the 9th February 1901, giving him notice that interest would be charged at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

The defendant denied that he entered into any contract with the plaintiffs. He employed the plaintiffs as his brokers to buy silver from the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China; and on the 27th November 1900, they informed, him that they had purchased on his behalf £5,000 English bar silver from the Bank. He gave them a document on their representation that the same carried out the terms of the defendant's instructions and on the faith that the bought-and-sold notes were made out so as to evidence a contract with the Chartered Bank. The defendant never intended and would not have contracted with the plaintiffs. If the effect of the bought-and-sold notes was to make a contract between him and the plaintiffs, he said that the same was not binding on him on the ground of the misrepresentation as well as on the ground that the plaintiffs and defendant never agreed to the same thing in the same sense, and that their minds were not "ad idem." Without prejudice to the above defence, the defendant did not admit that the plaintiffs ever tendered to him any silver shipped from London by 10th or 17th January 1901 or any silver through the Chartered Bank, or that they had sustained damages as alleged. Defendant said that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	8
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	0	25
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	7	4	23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	8	1	27
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	1	11
G Mahim and Worli	2	2	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	14
Total	19	10	131
Total plague deaths to date	96,214	80,397	
Same date last year	25	18	143

PLAGUE INOCULATION.

THE statement showing the number of doses of plague vaccine sent to various places from the Plague Research Laboratory during the week ending Friday 7th June, runs as follows:—

Date.	Where and to whom sent.	Doses.
	Bombay Presidency.	
3rd June	Bombay, Laboratory Officers	30
	Poona.	
7th June	Captain D J Collins, R A M C	1,003
	N. W. P.	
3rd June	Moradabad, Civil Surgeon, Moradabad	100
3rd June	Basti, Civil Surgeon, Basti	20
	West Indies.	
3rd June	Trinidad, Medical Dept Office of Agent General, Trinidad	102
	China.	
6th June	Changpoo Amoy, Dr J Preston Maxwell, M B, F R C S	1,003
	Malacca.	
6th June	Selangore (Kwallalumpur), Officer in charge General Hospital	51
	Colombo.	
7th June	Colonial Secretary	504
	Total sent out during the week under report	3,213
	Total sent out since January 1901 in addition to above	3,53,739
	Total sent out up to 31st December 1900	20,26,549
	Grand Total	23,83,501

DEAFNESS, NOISES IN THE HEAD, &c., positively cured by HARLEY'S EAR LOTION. This new Remedy goes right to the actual seat of the disease, and has effected such remarkable cures that the greatest hope is held out to all sufferers, no matter how bad or long-standing the case may be. One bottle will cure any ordinary case, and will be sent securely packed and post-paid, with full directions and testimonials upon receipt of Rs. 3. Order direct from James E. Harley, 23, Stockdale Road, South Lambeth, London, England.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth. Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere a 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE WEATHER.

The following telegram has been received from Simla:—Storm signal. Lower warning signal; cyclonic storm moved away northwards and winds returning to normal monsoon directions.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 8.

Monday—The Barometer has risen very rapidly in the South Konkan coast. The storm in the Arabian Sea has passed away in a northwesterly direction and winds are returning to normal monsoon directions. On the West Coast the storm at the head of the bay has crossed the Bengal coast and has filled up. It has given four and half inches of rain at Chittagong and one and half inches at Barisal, but no rain has fallen in other parts of North East India except light showers at Sibsagar, Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri. Light to moderate rain has fallen at Burma. The only heavy fall has been three and half inches. The Savoy monsoon rainfall on the West Coast has extended into Konkan, and Goa, and Calicut have received two and half inches,, Karwar, Mormugao, two. As the storm advances the North Westward rain will probably increase. West Peninsula showers may occur in the East and North of Bengal, and dust storms in Upper India. The temperature has risen briskly too rapidly in North West India and the mean temperature is Normal or in excess at the majority of Stations in the Punjab. It is in considerable to very large excess in Rajputana, Gujarat, Burma, Central Provinces, North Deccan and, West Bengal.

RAINFALL.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., CUMBALLA HILL.

(6 a.m. to 6 a.m.)

	In.	Cts.
Sunday, June 9th	...	44
Monday, June 10th	...	80

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Ct.	Colaba. In.	Ct.
Previously registered	1	55	1	58	2	25	1	97
Monday, 10th June	00	03	00	00	1	55	00	00
Total	1	58	1	58	3	80	1	97
Total fall to June 10, 1900	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	32
Total fall to June 10, 1899	00	00	00	00	4	75	2	32

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 10TH OF JUNE.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·450	Calm	2	113·1	77·9	37	...	0·50	+0·30
Sirsa	29·455	NW	G	114·1	79·6	26	...	0·00	−0·29
Delhi	29·455	W	3	112·2	87·9	21	...	0·00	−0·34
Agra	29·563	NW	4	112·0	83·9	32	...	0·62	+0·32
Cawnpore	29·474	SW	4	114·1	79·1	29	...	0·00	−0·58
Allahabad	29·424	WNW	4	113·7	80·3	22	...	0·00	−0·61
Jhansi	29·492	SW	4	113·9	92·2	20	...	0·12	−0·40
Jacobabad	29·452	Calm	2	120·0	81·0	29	...	0·00	−0·00
Karachi	29·529	SSE	12	00·4	82·7	65	...	0·00	−0·00
Jeypore	29·489	NW	3	114·2	82·1	13	..	0·05	−0·24
Ajmere	29·487	NE	2	112·4	82·5	17	..	0·77	+0·63
Deesa	29·502	SSE	10	116·6	91·7	24	...	0·00	−0·10
Ahmedabad	29·516	SW	7	115·4	90·1	45	...	0·00	−0·56
Bhuj	29·520	NW	11	110·3	85·9	38	...	0·00	−0·33
Jamnagar	29·542	SW	17	101·1	83·8	77	...	0·00	−0·16
Dwarka	29·572	WSW	20	90·4	88·3	89	...	0·0[illegible]	...
Rajkot	29·560	W	11	106·4	85·9	66	...	0·00	−0·48
Bhownaggar Para	29·525	SW	7	112·7	91·2	44	...	0·00	−0·87
Veraval	29·568	W	14	91·1	83·7	88	...	0·00	−0·40
Neemuch	29·523	WSW	[illegible]	111·1	85·[illegible]	25	..	0·04	−0·1[illegible]
Indore	29·557	SW	2	109·3	86·1	44	..	0·00	−03·7
Saugor	29·521	W	6	109·5	89·1	30	...	0·00	−0·47
Jubbulpore	29·519	SSW	3	110·5	82·6	28	...	0·90	−0·15
Hoshangabad	29·564	SW	4	111·5	90·2	38	...	0·00	−1·48
Khandwa	29·500	SW	9	112·2	89·6	45	...	0·00	−1·25
Raipur	29·555	SW	11	109·0	89·1	33	...	0·00	−1·24
Nagpur	29·504	SW	9	110·2	88·0	45	...	0·05	−1·91
Amraoti	29·620	WSW	7	106·8	82·5	63	..	0·75	−0·71
Akola	29·609	SW	7	110·6	86·4	67	0·03	00·5	−1·23
Surat	29·581	S	8	113·9	86·0	70	..	0·03	−·13
Malegaon	29·467	S	8	105·3	80·1	58	..	0·09	−1·29
Bombay	29·591	SE	10	98·4	81·8	78	07·1	1·93	−2·24
Poona	29·611	E	15	9[illegible]·0	74·8	74	0·07	3·82	×2·22
Ahmednagar	29·645	SSE	7	98·9	72·4	89	0·07	2·17	+0·15
Aurangabad	29·619	SSW	13	103·0	76·7	61	...	0·34	...
Sholapur	29·667	SW	19	100·7	76·0	60	...	0·50	−1·85
Ratnagiri	29·618	Calm	6	90·9	77·9	95	1·26	27·1	−6·81
Belgaum	29·707	SSW	23	79·3	69·7	92	0·30	1·87	−0·64
Goa	29·708	WSW	15	83·9	77·4	95	2·25	2·30	−4·35
Karwar	...	SW	11	81·2	75·0	89	1·36	1·45	−6·25
Mangalore	29·783	Calm	2	81·8	75·4	86	1·47	11·22	−0·93
Calicut	29·811	W	14	86·2	75·5	88	2·33	132·1	−1·26
Cochin	29·834	W	...	86·5	75·6	89	0·8.	.67·1	+7·23
Bangalore	29·795	SW	1.	80·7	68·8	85	..	0·90	−0·55
Secunderabad	29·695	WSW	7	95·7	78·4	68	...	29·2	+1·40
Masulipatam	29·672	WSW	14	102·7	81·1	61	..	0·90	−0·74
Bellary	29·729	SW	12	96·0	75·8	49	..	1·08	+0·97
Cuddapah	29·775	W	G	104·2	85·0	49	...	1·39	+0·11
Madras	29·712	WSW	13	101·0	85·0	43	..	0·03	−0·61
Coimbatore	29·805	WSW	8	83·9	73·1	76	00·5	0·69	+0·02
Trichinopoly	29·777	Clam	5	97·1	78·8	64	...	1·9	+1·37
Negapatam	29·765	SW	13	84·2	77·9	80	...	0·00	−0·51
Colombo	29·858	SSW	13	85·5	75·0	85	0·02	3·83	×0·05
Aden	29·836	SW	9	95·4	87·3	74	...	1·34	+1·34

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall—J. J. H, = 0·35 (7·19); G. T. H. = 1·60 (2·63); St. G. H. = 1·53 (2·59); C. P. = 0·71 (1·90.)

SUMMARY.

THERE has been a brisk to rapid or very rapid rise of pressure in the Madras Presidency, Mysore, on the Malabar Coast and at Goa, Belgaum Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Ahmednagar and Bombay, and slight changes elsewhere. Gradients are steep.

Winds at Goa, Karwar, Belgaum, Ahmednagar and Bombay are cyclonic while they are south-westerly to north-westerly at several of the other reporting stations. The force has been strong at Goa, Belgaum, Sholapur and Dwarka and fresh to light elsewhere.

The temperature both maximum and minimum is in large to very large excess of normal in several places. The highest temperature in the shade was 120° at Jacobabad and the lowest 69° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes show a great rise at Ratnagiri, Aurangabad, Ahmednagar, Malegaon, Surat, Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur, Khandwa, Indore and Veraval, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Mysore, the Bombay Presidency, on the Malabar Coast and at Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Bellary, Khandwa and Veraval.

Over two inches of rain have fallen at Calicut (2·33) and Goa (2·25"); over an inch at Karwar (1·36"), Mangalore (1·47") and Ratnagiri (1·26"); about three-quarters of an inch at Cochin and Bombay; about a quarter of an inch at Poona and Belgaum, and light showers at Akola, Ahmednagar, Coimbatore and Colombo.

The depression mentioned in yesterday's report has moved in a north-westerly direction and to-day's chart shows that it lies somewhere in about Latitude 19 1-2° N., Longitude 68° E. A strong south-easterly wind with a velocity of 28 miles an hour is now blowing at Bombay. Weather is favourable for rain all along the Coast from Cochin to Bombay.

Following was telegraphed yesterday by the Simla Office to ports Karachi to Murud Janjira, also Goa and Mormugao: "Cyclonic storm Arabian Sea has intensified slightly and has apparently moved slightly north-westwards. It is this morning at considerable distance from Konkan and in about Latitude 16° north. Continue warning signal."

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,

Bombay, 9th June, 1901.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ...inches	29·501
Temperature of the Air ...degrees	88·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	82·3
Dew Point	80·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·781
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	5·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ...degrees	98·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·0
General Directions of wind*	ENE, NE, NW, SSW, E.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ...miles	201
Fall of Rain	0·71
Total fall during month	1·90
„ year	2·89
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 10th	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 11.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

189-98—Thakurdas and Co—Framjee Pallonjee vs P C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co. Part heard.
681-00—Hiralal and Co—Manjibhoy Currimbhoy vs Sherif Dewjee Canjee—Nanu and H—Part heard.

Before the Hon. Mr Justice STARLING.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

215-00—Thakurdas and Co—Ebrahim Ladhabhoy Chatoo vs Tokersey Khetsey and others.
614-00—Khunderao and S—Gurmukhrai Ramsbaimul and others vs Gokulprasad Gurmukhrai.
17-00—Captain and V—Cooverjee Ladha and others vs Saleh Mahomed Noormahomed and others—Framjee and D
359-1332-00—Framjee and S D—Saleh Mahomed Noormahomed vs Cooverjee Ladha and others—Captain and V.
76-700—Shamrao and M—Bai Jadev vs Mahomedally Kurrimbhoy and others.
771-00—Thakurdas and Co—Ibrahim Ludhabhoy Chatoo vs Rahimtoola Cassum.
783-00-M H Khan—Hukimchand Bhoota and others vs Khemraj Oomedmul.
38-01—Chitnis and M—Nanchand Dayabhai vs Keshoolal Mowjee—Mathubhai J and M.
69-01—In person—Nanakram Lalchand and others vs Padmul Ramratan.
96-01—Payne G S and M—Ganiram Sajmal vs Bai Bhore.
98-01—Little and Co—Beg Mahomed Hajee Abdul vs Manokjee Eduljee Contractor—Pestonjee R and K.
126-51—Payne G S and M—Vanachand Khairagujee vs Hajari Mal Bhaniram.
137-01—Captain and V—Alexand Scheineder vs Nasservanjee B Kolah-Mathubhai J and M.
134-01—Mantri and B—Mohunchand Hindu-Mull vs Abirchand Kustoorchand.
135-01—D D Romer—Ramsamall Hurmaikhrai vs Shewbux Surajmal.
148-01—Payne G S and M—Ahmed Poonja vs Ahmed Kurrim.
154-01—K B Mehta—Kaishru Maneckjee Dubash vs Kaikobad Cursetjee Poowalla.
164-01—Ardeshir H D and Co.—Ebrahimbhoy Currimbhoy Nanjee vs Kassambhoy Currimbhoy Nanjee K D Shroff.
165-01—Mirza and M—Jehangir Jewanjee Gazdar vs Mahomed Hoosain Saleh Mahomed.
166-01—Framjee and D—Hajee Suliman Ebrahim vs Hawabai and others—Framji and D.
167-01—Bicknell M and M—Motilal Sevaram vs Mansaram Bilasiram.
171-01—Thakurdas and Co—Mahomed H Hajee Abdul Rahim vs Abdulla Hassambhai and others.
172-01—D D Romer—Annajee Ramjee Mistry vs Sakharam Talabai Mistry.
178-01—Pestonjee R and K—Hira Morar vs Parvatibai—and others Jamsetjee and R.
180-01—In person—Sarafally Teybjee Pors vs Ismailjee Moosabhai and others.
181-01—In person—Sarafally Tyebjee and others vs Ismailjee Sultanally and others.
182-01—Sarafally Tyebjee and others vs Ismailjee Sultanally and others.
187-01—M H and M—Rambhagat Sawantram and others vs Thacker Goculdas Canjee.
197-01—Edgelow G and W—Ranchordas Vaiedravandas and others vs Alli Mahomed Abdul.
200-01—Nanu and H—Cowashaw Pestonjee Kaka vs Nowroji Nusserwanjee Thoothee.

For investigation of pauperism.

2-01—In person—Mahomedally Amirudin vs Memon Mahomed Nurmahomed.
16-01—In person—Mahomed Assur Sabrathi vs Nabibux Mhothdar Bhutal.
17-01—In person—Ramsumar Gajadhar Tevari vs Devidayal Bundulal.
18-01—In person—Gomibai widow vs Oza Premjee Goculdas (for postponement.)
5-01—In person—Koosha Possu vs Kamboo Madhoo Patel and others.
54-00—In person—Manbai widow vs Heerabai widow—D D Romer.

Long Causes.

319-00—Khunderao and S—Hajee Esmail Hajee Essac and others vs Goolam Mahomed Dawood and others—C and V., D and D., B V and K—Part heard.
176-00—Bhaishunker and K—Bhai Jeevanjee vs Harivulubdas Haridas Little & Co.
272-07—Little and Co—Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy vs Nanabhoy Burjorjee Saklatwala—Nanu and H.
603-00—Wadia and G—Abdulla Ebrahim and another vs Ahmed Hajee Joosub—Mulla and M.
284-00—Payne G S and M—Purdhan Nanjee vs Dyal Ludha—Unwalla and P.
432-00—Framjee and D—Abdul Wahabin Ali vs Okamal Jasamal and others—Little and Co.
426-00—Unwalla and P—Raichand Krishnajee and others vs Manoredas Revaldas and others.
751-99—Khunderao S Gurmukhrai Ramsahimul and others vs Moilal Shivlal and others—Tyabjee D and Co.
155-00—Mulla and M—Nani Gowri vs Chubildas Hurkisondas M D and J.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 11th June.

1. Lieut-Col Louis P Russell having returned from leave, assumes Command of the Corps from the 10th instant.

2. The following Govt. Resolution is published for information, General Department, No 3029, Bombay Castle, 30th May, 1901:—

* * *

Leave of absence for 6 months out of India has been granted to Lieut E Yeo, from the 1st June.

3. There will be a Lecture at the Byculla Head-quarters to-day, at 9 p.m. Recruits are specially requested to attend.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 8th June, 1901:—

	£
1. Amount to be remitted during 1901-02	16,500,000
2. Remitted from 1st April 1901 to 8th June 1901	3,833,311
3. Balance to be remitted from 9th June 1901 to 31st March 1902	12,669,689

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT—June 9.

10 p.m	83·4
MONDAY—June 10.	
8 a.m.	82·2
10 a.m.	86·2
2 p.m.	85·2
4 p.m.	83·0

SOME curious instances of the over-officering of the medical arrangements of the China Force, a matter which we referred to in some detail a few months ago, are now coming to notice, writes the "Civil and Military Gazette." During the winter there were no less than seven sections of Native Field Hospitals quartered at Hongkong, and "there was little more than routine garrison work for any one to do." While it was considered necessary for some reason to place a native regiment (3rd Madras Infantry) in charge of an officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps, the superfluous members of the Indian Medical Service were assigned routine garrison duty with British troops. It seems to have been the universal opinion in China that the China expeditionary Force was much "overdoctored," and at a time, too, when India was in urgent need of commissioned medical officers.

THE Governor of Manica and Sofala, in Portuguese East Africa, has warned the Administrator of Rhodesia that the engagement, in the territory he governs, of natives for mine labour is forbidden to anyone who has not received a permit from the Mozambique Company, and that any attempt to evade this rule will be treated as a punishable offence. In view of the fact that a considerable amount of native labour, especially for the Rand, has hitherto been drawn from Portuguese territory, this official intimation has given rise to some amount of talk.

MR. WEIGHTMAN, Engineer-in-Chief, Jherriah Connection Survey, is appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, until further orders.

AN Ootacamund correspondent writes:—"Those who have been for some years away from Ootacamund and returned to it lately declare that in the matter of English vegetables there is not a single other hill station in India that can compare with it in the abundance, variety and quality of these articles of food. The fact is, the Canarese gardener, who monopolises the vegetable market, is a keen and advanced horticulturist, and has taken advantage of every facility for improving his produce; and many of these facilities have been afforded him by the Agri-Horticultural Society, as well as the opportunities for exhibiting what he grows."

A FREE VETERINARY BOOK.

We learn that a most useful Veterinary Book is attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing most of the ailments and accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle, Poultry, and Birds of all kinds.

Condy's Fluid is an absolutely certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels, and Mud Fever in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly, etc., in Sheep.—Rinderpest, Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores, Foot and Mouth Disease, and Diarrhœa in Cattle.—Distemper Mange, Canker, and Eczema in Dogs.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists and Stores. Beware of local substitutes, all are inferior. Insist on having Condy's Fluid.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Orono, 1,819 tons, Captain A C Oswald, cleared yesterday for Havre, with a general cargo.

THE s s Imaum, 2,705 tons, Captain S P Pemberthy, sailed on Sunday from Antwerp, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JUNE 10.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Sephinx	Comdr H A Phillips, R N	Cruiser
a Torpedo Boat No 100	Lt Comdr J C S Hughes, R N	—
a Do No 102	Lt Comdr W R G Petre, R N	—
a Do No 103	Lt Comdr W P Kee, R N	—

INDIAN DEFENCE RESERVE.

H M S Abyssinia	—	Turret-ship
Plassey	—	Torpedo G'boat
4 Torpedo Boats	—	—

IN DOCKYARD BASIN.

Investigator	Comdr T H Heming, R N	R I M Surveying Ship
Lawrence	—	Indian Marine
Clive	—	Indian Marine
Nancowry	—	Indian Marine

a Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
Kohinoor	1935	Corran			T M & Co
Chanda	1305	Goode			M M & Co
Merkara	1948	Sharp			M M & Co
Aska	148	Smith			M L & Co
Nizam	2011	Elliott			A S N Co
Mascotte	2018	Johnson			M M & Co
Trocas	2157	Sharlay			

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
F	Java	1952	McDiarmid	P Gulf	13-6	M M & Co
H	H M S Magdala		Capt T Y Greet, R N	Turret-ship		
H	Tenasserim		Receiving Hulk for Crews of Defence ships except Assaye			
K	Wennington Hall		Dever	Karachi	13-6	K N & Co
L	Persipolis	800	Ibrahim	Repairing		P Gunboat
M	Ensenada	999	Moris	Repairing		E T & Co
N	Goa		Herst			M M & Co
P	Vauxhall	2345	Chandler	Bratzwrick	12-6	P & O Co
Q	Khandall	1318	Sharpe	Repairing		M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
Kaveri	553	Ahmed	Bhownager	11-6	Shepd & Co
Mahanadi	547	Fairweather	Karachi	11-6	Shepd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
1	Asia	2336	Laird	Liverpool	13-6	W & A G & Co
2	Loch Tay	3416	Stephen	Antwerp	12-6	W & A G & Co
4	Bisagno	1509	Brusaca	Hongkong	17-6	C Boggiano
8	Bhundara	2215	Babb	Calcutta	12-6	M M & Co
12	Oriental	8055	Jephson	London	15-6	P & O Co
14	Pachumba	541	Rickford	Karachi	11-6	M M & Co
15	Kola	497	Skinner	Karachi	11-6	M M & Co
16	Wilhelmina	1682	Bone	Havre	13-5	T M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
Okhla	3135	Steven			M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Imaum s	Pemberthy	Antwerp
10	Orono s	Oswald	Havre

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Po, for Genoa, &c.
„ Aska, for Tuticorin.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 10.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—56 bales papers, H Abdoolally; 250 boxes bar soap, A Ebrahim; 125 cases slates, A Essoofally.

FROM LONDON.

Lord Kelvin s—10 cases confectionery, &c, Eduljee N Antia; 8 cases soap and provision, and 58 cases vermouth, D Dadabhoy; 8 cases biscuits, D Cowasjee; 10 cases medicine, V Bhicca and Co.

Persia s—51 cases gin and 114 cases still wine, D Cowasjee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Lindenfels s—4 hogsheads rectified spirit, D Cowasjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Persia s—45 cases claret, D Cowasjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator—10 cases playing cards, N R Mody; 2 cases stationery, H Abdoolally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—28 bales wool, M Jaitha; 53 bales wool, P A Dosal 200 cwt dill seed, Bauer and Krause.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Asia s—186 cwt gingely seed, John Sachiri.

FOR NEW YORK.

Oriental s—4 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—142 cwt mother-of-pearl shells, M Mahomed and Co; 20 hogsheads condiments, M M Poonjiajee and Co; 11 cwt hemp, R A Kirtikar and Co; 152 cwt gum, H Alladin and Co; 20 hogsheads condiments, N K Jassawala; 166 cwt turmeric, B Ramjee; 9 cwt ramputree, 35 cwt gum, 2 cases mace and 2 cases nutmegs, A Lalljì; 85 cwt turmeric and 75 cwt mother-of-pearl shells, R Dossa and Co; 5 cases condiments, H Muncherjee and Sons; 14 bales skins, R M Kooka; 89 cwt turmeric, E Currim; 50 cwt olibanum, K Lukhmidas; 225 cwt turmeric, J Ramjee; 2 pots rosa oil, Tyabjee and Co; 8 cwt fishmaws, R Dhunjee and Co; 16 bales hides and skins, Abdoola Tyeb; 19 bales hides, Killick Nixon and Co; 30 bales skins, R M Kooka; 385 cwt gum, Jetha Premjee; 125 cwt gum, A Gangjee; 2 bales hides, C N S Ginwalla and Co; 6 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 16 bales skins, R M Kooka; 15 casks Indian condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons.

FOR HAVRE.

Wilhelmina s—125 cwt rapeseed, H Canjee.
Orono s—3,214 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BOSTON.

Oriental s—9 bales carpets, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Loch Tay s—201 cwt mustard seed, A Blascheck and Co; 645 bales cotton and 1,20? cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Trocas s—300 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Po s—50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR LEGHORN.

Po s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 3,000 cwt linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Po s—435 bales cotton and 600 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner; 4,000 cwt linseed and 6,000 cwt rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 2,000 cwt teelseed, 2,812 cwt rapeseed, and 1 bale cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2,001 cwt rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—100 bales twist, Yan Shun and Co; 17 1-2 cwt sharkfins, A Allarakia and Co; 35 cwt sharkfins, and 5 cwt fishmaws, H A Mohomed; 30 cwt heerabole, R Corjee; 51 cwt sharkfins, A Mohomed; 18 cwt fishmaws, and 200 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co.

THERE is one point in connection with the new policy on the north-west frontier, in relation to the garrisoning of advanced posts by militia or military police, which is of the highest importance, observes the *Pioneer*. The principle adopted is that at Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu and other places, where troops are concentrated, moveable columns will always stand ready in case of tribal disturbances. These columns are supposed to be always at a fixed strength, on a war-footing, fully equipped with transport and supplies, able to move out at a few hours' notice and take the offensive, pending the advance, if required, of more troops from the ordinary garrisons. We have no doubt that under the scheme as now being worked out sufficient transport will be made available, emergency rations will be packed ready for use, and extra ammunition will always be at hand; but what about the units forming the columns? Has provision been made that under no circumstances, either in summer or winter, shall there be an officer or man missing: in other words, have strict orders been issued that each column must be up to full strength all the year round? From what we hear this is not the case. In the furlough season Native regiments have a considerable proportion of their men absent for months together, and British officers are also away on leave. The moveable columns feel the effect of this, and their strength declines as the summer comes on. Their effectiveness, therefore, diminishes just at the period of the year when, as experience shows, trouble usually occurs on the frontier. There is a real danger in this, for it would be folly to send out a weak column to relieve a beleaguered outpost, say, on the Samana or in the Tochi: a reverse might occur, and the relieving force might itself have to be relieved. The columns have been fixed at a "paper" strength which should make them equal to acting on the offensive for some days at least; but if this strength is not maintained, if only 800 or 900 men are forthcoming instead of double that number, when the alarm is given, the position will be almost as precarious as it was in the summer of 1897. It may be urged that the ordinary garrisons could always be called upon to make good any deficiencies; but, if this plea be accepted, then the column become a delusion and a snare. They will be moveable it is true, but they will be unequal to venturing far or forcing the fighting, while the tribesmen have only partially committed themselves to hostilities. Remembering what occurred less than four years ago, special attention should be paid to the point that we have indicated: the columns must always be kept absolutely at full strength, and it is the duty of the higher military authorities to see that orders to this effect are not only issued, but obeyed locally.

PIANOFORTES.

MARCKS & Co. (Limited)—Large and varied Selection of High-class Instruments by the World's best Makers.

NEWEST MODELS by Different Makers Can be tested side by side, Ensuring a satisfactory selection.

ERARD, BLUTHNER, SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

Every Instrument warranted for five years.

Delivered on Payment of first Hire-payment or for Cash.

HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM For twelve or twenty-four months On all Models of Grands and Uprights or Cottages

WORN PIANOS. Tone and touch restored.

Tuning and Repairing Orders promptly attended to by First-class Tuners.

NEW PIANOS for MONTHLY HIRE. Grands or Uprights at reasonable rates.

ERARD PIANOS. Grands and Uprights, the latest Models. Erard the Pianist's Pianoforte.

BLUTHNER PIANOS. Grands and Uprights, the most perfect Pianofortes in the World.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS. Grands and Uprights. The Indian Favourites for over 50 years.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOFORTES,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

ASSAM TEA DIRECT FROM THE GARDEN.

ONE GRADE ONLY, of the finest drinking Blend, supplied in boxes of 20 lbs. and upwards, delivered free at any Railway Station in India. Documents Value Payable Price Re. 1 per lb. Apply to—

H. PLAYFAIR,
Managing Partner,
The Dibrugarh Combination,
Dibrugarh, P. O. Assam.

WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE,
BASEL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT.
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.

WARDEN & Co.,
27 HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

TO PASSENGERS
BY
B. B. & C. I. RY. LOCAL TRAINS.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
RAILWAY GUIDE.

EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS having been made in the running of the LOCAL TRAINS on the B. B. & C. I. Railway from June 1st, 1901, Passengers will find it a great convenience to have a Copy of the "Bombay Gazette" RAILWAY GUIDE for June which will contain all the corrected times up to date besides other valuable information.

Copies can be procured from the various Book Stalls or from the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers, Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Caji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken, INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

INDIAN INDUSTRY:
Being a Reprint of two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 8.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieut F C Owens, 7th Boy Infy, is appointed to be an Asst Commissioner of the 4th grade in Burma.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay: Capt; C H C Grace, 5th Boy Infy; Lieut R S Phillips, 2nd Sikhs and Lieut M H Anderson, 3rd Boy Cavy.

The services of Lieut E E C Dalglies, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Capt C H Watson, I M S, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Major G T Mould, I M S (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

The Rev J O'F Willcocks, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Estabt, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties as Chaplain of Kamptee.

The Rev W K Firminger, a Chaplain on probation, is apppointed a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Estabt.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr O V Bosanquet, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Agent or the 2nd offg Resident of the 2nd class, and officiating Genl Supt of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, is granted privilege leave for three months, and is also granted furlough for fifteen months.

Mr A B Barnard, offg Asst at Head-Quarters to the Genl Supt of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, is appointed to officiate temporarily, in addition to his other duties, as a Resident of the 2nd class, and as Genl Supt of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, and pending the return from privilege leave of Mr G R Irwin, of the Indian Civil Service, or until further orders.

Major H R Woolbert, M B I M S (Bengal), an Agency Surgn of the 2nd class, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 5th May, 1901, and also granted furlough for 9 months.

Lieut Col M J Meade, C I E, I S C a Resident of the 2nd class, and Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, is appointed on return to duty to officiate as a Resident of the 1st class and as Agent to the Govr-Genl in Central India, vice Lieut Col C Herbert, I S C and during the absence on leave of Mr C S Bayley, of the Indian Civil Service, or until further orders.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of W Boeving, as acting Consul for Germany at Bassein, during the absence of Mr A Koop.

Major W R Edwards C M G, M B I M S (Bengal), is posted, on return from furlough, as officiating Residency Surgn in Kashmir.

Lieut Col D ffrench Mullen, I M S (Bengal) is appointed to be Residency Surgn and Chief Medical Officer in Rajputana.

Lieut Col H N V. Harington, I M S (Madras) is posted as Surgn of Ajmer.

Major R Shore, I M S (Bengal), is posted as Agency Surgn in Alwar.

Capt J N Macleod, I M S (Bengal), is posted as Civil Surgn of Quetta.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions and reversions are made in the Account Dept:—Mr F J Atkinson is promoted to class I, Mr H J Brereton to class II, Mr R T Howe to class III, Mr F C Brewin to class IV, and Mr C W C Carson to class V, of the Enrolled List.

Mr F G H Anderson is promoted to class II, Mr W S Adie to class III, Mr V C Scott-O'Connor to class IV, and Mr W D Woollam to class V, of the Enrolled List.

Mr H G H Keene to revert to class III, Mr R T Howe to class IV, Mr V C Scott-O'Connor to class V, and Mr W D Woollam to class VI, of the Enrolled List.

Mr W D F Cowley to revert to class III, Mr A Newmarch to class IV, of the Enrolled List.

Mr A Newmarch is promoted to class IV. Mr L J W Worgan to class V, and Mr G C Hart to class VI, of the Enrolled List.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt F E Swinton, I M S, to be Medical Storekeeper, Bombay Command.

Babu Aubinash Chunder Ghose, M A, is appointed a Depy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Dept to fill an existing vacancy.

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India: Second Lieut —A Marjoribanks, C K Crookshank, P B Maxwell, J T H Lane, T E A Dalyell, F G Gillies, J F Allen, A H W Elias, G Hewett, R D Alexander, G R Bird and G L Farran.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Lieut W P Crookshank, 1st Battn, East Surrey Regt, offg Double Co Officer, 32nd (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infy (Pioneers.)

Bg'r Genl H P Leach, C B, D S O, British Service, Comdg a district of the second class in the Bengal Command to officiate in command of a district of the first class in the Punjab Command vice Major Genl Sir G de C Morton K C I E, C B, on leave.

ORGANISATION—ARMY RESERVES.

Second-Lieut W Sutherland, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is granted furlough out of India for one year.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval:—Lieut to be Captain—Harry Ross.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

BENGAL.

In recognition of the services rendered by the undermentioned Military Asst Surgn with the Burma-China Boundary Commission, the following promotion is made:—To be Senior Asst Surgn with the honorary rank of Lieutnt-1st class Asst Surgn J Dolby.

RETIREMENTS

Major G Ht Fink, I M S (Bengal), Civil Surgn, Assam, has, subject to H M's approval, been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service.

Lieut J A F Field' I S C Double Com Officer, 3rd Regt of Bombay (Lt) Infy, has, subject to H M's approval, been permitted by the Secy of State for India to resign the service.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr A C Lloyd, Marine Storekeeper, R I M dockyard, Calcutta, is granted three months' privilege leave, and six months' furlough.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr N F Mackenzie, Ex Engr, 1st grade, N W Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as a Supdg Engr with temporary rank in the 3rd Class, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of a circle of superintendence.

Mr G W Mitchell, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, Punjab, is, at his own request, permitted to resign the service of Govt.

The following promotions are ordered in the Superior Accounts Branch: T A Blake and A R Kalberer to be Deputy Examiner, Class 1st.

G. I. P. R. COMPANY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for the week ending 1st June, 1901.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
Approximate earnings for week ending 1st June 1901—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G I P R system...	1,96,887	8,14,517	4,136	10,15,540
I M R do ...	52,379	1,78,584	1,307	2,32,270
Total....	2,49,266	9,93,101	5,443	12,47,810
Actuals for corresponding week ending 2nd June 1900—				
G I P R system..	1,77,177	5,51,433	12,964	7,41,574
I M R do ..	47,753	2,14,917	7,339	2,70,009
Total	2,24,930	7,66,350	20,303	10,11,583
Increase or Decrease... G I P R	+19,710	+2,63,084	−8,828	+2,73,966
Increase or Decrease... I M R...	+4,626	−36,333	−6,032	−37,739

PIANOS,
HARMONIUMS,
ORGANS.

See our stock before making a selection.

S. ROSE & CO.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 15, Bank Street, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Head Office.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

JAPAN.

DEATH.

WILLIAMSON—June 10, at Yokohama, A F Williamson, formerly of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Bombay. (By telegram).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BELL—June 3, at Chandbali, the wife of H J Bell, of a son.

COOMBES—June 4, at Royapettah, Madras, the wife of Reginald John Coombes, of a son (still-born).

PILKINGTON—June 1, at Somerford House, Mussoorie, the wife of Capt F C Pilkington, 15th Hussars, of a daughter.

ROBERTS—June 1, at Agra, the wife of E Roberts, Esq, Mill Manager, Messrs. A John & Co's Steam Roller Flour Mills, of a son.

SAUBOLLE—May 27, at Chaibassa, Singbhum, the wife of R Saubolle, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SIMONS—TUNKS—June 5, at Buxar, by the Rev S S Scott M A, Dudley Arthur Fielder Simons, Asst Station Master, E I Ry, eldest son of the late John Lane Simons of Cromer, Norfolk, England (formerly of the Bengal Pilot Service), to Annie Alice, eldest daughter of Samuel Tunks, Esq, of Stratford, Essex, England and of Buxar, E I Ry.

DEATH.

WATSON—June 6, suddenly, Alexander George Watson, of the firm of Messrs. George Williamson and Co, London, and Williamson, Magor and Co, Calcutta.

KEMP'S LIST.

ICE BOXES
FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

	Each. Rs.
37" by 21" by 35" *with double doors*	85
32" by 22" by 34" *with single door*	65
26" by 22" by 29" *opening on the top*.......	55
24" by 17" by 29" *with single door*	65
19" by 10" by 11" *for travelling*	25

The construction of these Refrigerators is the result of numerous experiments and discoveries. They are constructed with double wooden sides, oak grained, zinc lined with moveable grates and brass taps.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
ESPLANADE BRANCH,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1901.

LORD CURZON AND TEMPERANCE.

SIR WILFRID LAWSON has always cast the eye of fond affection on the career of his distinguished nephew Lord Curzon, although in home politics the Viceroy was ranged on the side of the House opposite to that adorned by the late member for Cockermouth. Nothing, however, in Lord Curzon's notable record, will, we believe, have given greater pleasure to the genial Baronet of Brayton than he may be expected to derive from his lordship's latest public utterance. His Excellency has before this indicated his interest in temperance matters, as witness his speech at Surat last cold weather, when he pointed to the excessive consumption of toddy among the natives. But in his address the other day, in support of the Army Temperance Association, the Viceroy definitely took the side of the angels on this subject. In the encouragement which he gives to temperance workers may we not see the influence of Brayton? At any rate the attitude which Lord Curzon has adopted on this question is worthy of his relationship to the grand old Cumberland Baronet, whose greatest work has been done in the cause of sobriety. During the life time of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, who was born eight years before Queen Victoria ascended the throne, there has been a wonderful change in the social habits of the people and it cannot be doubted that the great improvement in regard to temperance in the consumption of alcohol has been directly due to the influence of the teetotal agitation of which Sir Wilfrid Lawson has been one of the most prominent leaders. The change that has taken place in public opinion on this matter and the improvement in individual habits has not, however, done away with all need for further progress in the same direction. If it is true as the Viceroy pointed out, that with all the advance made during the last century there is still too much drinking in the British Army, it is none the less true of the British people generally. Temperance opinion grows every year and at the same time the English drink bill annually becomes larger: and it is not all due to increase of population. Excessive consumption of liquor is still a common failing and it is an evil that still requires to be dealt with by those who desire the social betterment of the people, as much as ever it did.

Admirable as was the Viceroy's speech throughout, the most interesting point was undoubtedly the passage in his reply to the vote of thanks in which he indicated his belief that there is a necessity for legislation on this question. It may be true that nobody can be made sober by act of Parliament but as the total abstinence pledge is a necessity for certain minds, legislation may be of value in assisting others to steer clear of evil. In this matter, it is not a question of the restraint of individual liberty, but of the restraint of license which may be a danger to the community. How far Lord Curzon would go in dealing with the subject he has not told us. But temperance and not prohibition is his watch-word. He declared his agreement with speakers, who stated that temperance is the great social reform movement of the future. And to that statement he made this notable addition:—"Both at home and on the continent nothing surprises and I may say disgusts me, more than the tone of cynicism and indifference that is sometimes adopted on this subject. If ever again I were to hold any position in public life in England temperance would certainly not be a matter that would occupy a backward place in my programme." In a temperance meeting so noteworthy a declaration from a statesman who is assuredly destined again to hold high official position in England was naturally received with great applause. It is a declaration which will gain Lord Curzon many friends in quarters where he may not have had them before. But, above all, will it be received with gratification by Sir Wilfrid Lawson who may be disposed to convey his avuncular blessing to the Viceroy, whom he sometimes speaks of as his "distinguished young relative." To celebrate the event adequately he may even, Wegg-like, drop into poetry, the form of intoxication which, next to his perennial flow of jest, the witty Baronet most affects. At all events the applause at Simla will reverberate at Brayton, and nowhere will it be taken up more heartily.

A PLAGUE OF EXPLORERS.

WHILE the Bishop of Uganda is holding forth to all and sundry on the attractions and industrial and commercial possibilities of the country, Sir H. H. Johnston, H. M.'s Special Commissioner in that region is endeavouring to stop the influx of tourists. Now that South Africa is less seductive to the moneyed man who wanders round the earth in search of diversion and relaxation, Uganda is the centre of attraction. India is practically closed to the globe-trotter for the present, plague and famine having scared him away. His methods in Uganda are pretty much the same as we found them here and Sir H. H. Johnston has begged the Foreign Office not to encourage explorers and others to visit the country, on the ground that the Protectorate Staff are sufficient for the work of exploration yet to be done, and that travellers are a hindrance to the Administration and an undue tax upon the hospitality and the private means of the officials. Sir H. H. Johnston does not hesitate to say that "we have lately been suffering from a plague of explorers, sportsmen, and amateur collectors. No matter how wealthy some of these individuals profess themselves to be, or how wealthy the newspapers or capitalists whom they represent, they invariably end by living like parasites on one official or another. It is really becoming a case of blackmail." It is of course the duty of British officials in all parts of the world to give information to prospective settlers and that Sir Harry and his subordinates are willing to do. But what he and they object to is so-called exploring, sporting and amateur scientific expeditions. Therefore he asks that all inquirers be informed that there is free ingress and egress in the Protectorates, and that all persons obeying the laws and regulations in force will be free to travel wherever it is safe to do so, but that they can expect no special assistance, either individually or collectively, from the British or native Administration; that there are no hotels in the country, therefore, they must be well supplied with tents and provisions; that the native chiefs cannot afford to support them and supply them with food without payment, nor can the European officials provide them with house-room or board. There are already several important European trading houses and a large number of British Indian traders and several respectable Arab merchants established in this Protectorate, and it is quite a mistaken notion, held, apparently, by not a few people in England, that its commerce remains to be created. Upon this last point, Bishop Tucker has begun to make his voice heard. He does not think justice has been done to the railway. But he gives it as his opinion that when the line is finished the base for all trading operations will be practically 800 miles from the coast on the Northern shores of the Victoria Nyanza. From this point will branch in every direction trade-routes open to all nationalities and tapping every part of Central Africa right into the Soudan. The Germans are already realising this, and their merchants are establishing stores, recognising that there are better opportunities in the British than in the German sphere. There are, it seems, hardly any British traders in this British centre, as they think they are hampered unduly by Government restrictions and regulations. These will have to be modified if British trade is to develop to any extent, but meantime Indians are going there and succeeding in underselling both British and Germans alike. The Bishop says he would not be surprised if most of the trade passed into the hands of the Indians, and the Waganda. This notwithstanding that it is upon German means of communication rather than English, that the Indian merchants have to depend for their supplies.

THE AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES.

PROFESSOR BALDWIN SPENCER, who is at the head of an Ethnological expedition into the interior of Australia has begun to communicate with the Colonial journals the results of the mission. At the time he wrote his first letter the expedition had completed a seven hundred miles ride from Adelaide—the most monotonous of all possible rides. In that letter he explains that the main object of the expedition is to study the aborigine, while as yet he may be found comparatively—indeed, in many cases quite—uninfluenced by the white man. In the eyes of the ordinary observer the well-known saying, "Manners none, customs beastly," applies strictly to him; and yet he soliloquises the time was, and that, not as judged scientifically, so very long ago, when our forefathers were in as low a state of savagery, and in many of his customs and institutions we can see the earliest outlines of not a few upon which we pride ourselves, little realising that they are the outcome of long years of unconscious struggling after something higher and better. The more intimate you become with the savage the more respect you have for him, and the more deeply you realise the wonderful advance made by the human race in more favored parts of the world, as it gradually emerged from savagery to barbarism, and by slow and painful degrees reached our modern stage of civilisation. The first interview the expedition had with the natives was rather earlier than anticipated, the party being stopped owing to the collapse of their horses. Some old natives went to the camp and were introduced to the mysteries of the phonograph. They were—as for that matter the white man was too, when first he heard it—astonished and mystified, when after singing some corroboree and sacred songs of their tribe, to hear their voices issuing from the trumpet into which they had sung only a few minutes before. Their general opinion was that "some debbil debbil sit down along of that box." It takes more than might be expected to make a native show much surprise. His whole life is bound up with magic from the moment of his birth to that of his death. If he eats too much and suffers in consequence, according to Professor Spencer, it simply means that some one has given him a bone, and the native doctor is called in to remove it by magic; if he wants food he performs ceremonies to make it grow by magic; if it does not come then someone more powerful in magic than himself has prevented it. The result is that he is not really so much surprised when he sees a photograph or hears a phonograph for the first time as the average white man would be, because he only regards it in the light of magic superior to his own. So far as the first letter tells us, at all events, the ethnological investigations of the expedition have not made very much progress, but later letters will doubtless prove more instructive.

EXCHANGE OF PRODUCTS.

SOME statistics, available from "Export Trade," a monthly published at Frankfort-on-the Main, give an excellent bird's-eye view of the volume of trade that goes from port to port in the chief commercial countries. Among other interesting facts that figures support is the exportation by the United States in the year 1900 of no less than 7,246,656 dollars, worth of sewing machines and type-writers, an increase on 1899 of 366,465 dollars. Of this, sewing-machines were worth over four and a half million dollars, type-writers representing the two millions and three-quarters balance. Great Britain absorbed no less than one million and seventy-two thousand sewing machines, and nine thousand more type-writers. Germany went in for a million and nineteen thousand sewing-machines, but was satisfied with a little over half a million type-writers. France took a trifle of 134,598 of the former, but over 188,000 of the latter. The rest of Europe does little in these articles indulging in considerably less than half a million of either. Great Britain has reduced her takings considerably in sewing-machines from last year but increased them somewhat in type-writers. The country that sent the greatest increase—not the greatest amount, England is still easily first there—in imports to the United States is Germany, having jumped her score up by fourteen million dollars. France crept up by two million and a third. The exports to England by the United States increased by no less than 92½ million dollars, to Germany by thirty-six millions, France and Italy respectively have taken twelve and eleven million more than the previous year. Sugar is imported in ever increasing quantity from Germany, as are also cotton and woollen goods, clothes and leather, all articles of which, except sugar, Britain had formerly a practical monopoly. Great Britain has in the first quarter of 1901 imported very little short of a hundred thousand tons more of beet-sugar than in the same period in the previous year, as well as almost the same amount above her average of refined sugar. This increase was very probably caused by the rush to get sugar out of bond before the new duty was imposed. Germany contributed most of the refined sugar, France coming next, Holland a bad third and Belgium well behind. Raw sugar, which includes beet and cane, was imported by England in the greatest quantity from France, next 50,000 tons behind, from Germany, Belgium and other countries tailing off till we find India sending only 308 tons, and Java 200. It looks very badly, after imposing countervailing duties to protect India and Mauritius, not to buy more sugar from the latter than 1,460 tons, a falling off of 5,400 tons, and from India only 308 tons. It plainly indicates what a firm hold beet-sugar has on the market. Almost every country shows for the first quarter of this year a falling off in exports and an increase in imports. Great Britain increased the latter by almost a quarter of a million, and decreased the former by £65,000, Germany had a considerable deficit in the value of both imports and exports, though the volume of her imports is increased by the immense quantity of coal purchased. These figures are interesting as showing that the expending power of the countries has suffered no diminution. Whether they show a tendency to economy and turning to the best account the natural resources of each State is not quite so certain.

THE HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

THE recent success of the Cathedral School Old Boys in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament is not, it is interesting to note, the only occasion on which a team, comprised for the most part of boys, has in the history of the game in India carried off the cup in a tournament. A similar success fell to the St. James's School team last year when both the cups in the Nawab Ahmed and Calcutta Tournaments were annexed by the team. This year the holders retained the Nawab Ahmed cup, but were thrown out of the Calcutta Tournament in the semi-finals. The result of the Bombay and Calcutta Tournaments would seem to point to teams composed of men being considerably handicapped when pitted against youthful exponents, even when the science displayed on both sides is equal.

THE P. & O. Company's s.s. Egypt with outward Mails of the 31st ultimo left Aden at 4 p.m., on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

THE High Court re-opened yesterday on the termination of the May vacation. On the Original Side, Mr. Justice Russell and Mr. Justice Starling presided in the two division courts, respectively. The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chandawarker and Mr. Justice Candy and Mr. Justice Fulton sat in the two division courts on the Appellate Side.

MR. M. C. MURZBAN, C.I.E., resumed charge of the duties of Executive Engineer, Municipality, from Mr. C. C. James, yesterday, on his return from privilege leave.

GENERAL SIR HECTOR MACDONALD of South Africa fame, left Bombay on Sunday night from the Victoria Terminus, to take up his command of the Madras Presidency. Dr. John Pollen and Captain Hughes were present at the station to see him off. During his stay in Bombay General Hector MacDonald was the guest of Dr. Pollen, the Commissioner of Customs.

THE reduction of the Sib garrison to 50 rank and file has been decided upon.

THERE are 39,635 more persons in receipt of relief than last week, bringing the total up to 483,870.

THE Army Clothing Factory at Calcutta have received an order for 10,000 pairs of khaki breeches for the South African constabulary.

THE purchase of a sufficient number of transport mules to replace those sent to China will, we understand, cost Government nearly nine lakhs of rupees.

UNDER the new arrangements for garrisoning Dum-Dum the British Infantry company required at Barrackpore will be provided from elsewhere.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 18th May 1901, shows an increase on the correspoding week of 1900 of 769,539 maunds and Rs. 83,485 in the earnings.

THE inhabitants of the village of Harar Kalan in the Amritsar district, whose misconduct has made the ordinary police arrangements inadequate, are to be charged with the cost of maintaining a special police force for twelve months.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway, for the week ending 27th April amounts to Rs. 3,891, a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 2,512; the total earnings from 1st January to 27th April shows Rs. 66,312, a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 33,835.

THE LONDON SEASON.

BY ALFRED KINNEAR.

WHILE Paris is laving in the waters of Trouville, English society is panting in the dusty heat of its chief city. But this is a plaint built upon an illusion. Paris is impossible when London is delightful. This no doubt is one of the advantages of our insular situation. It is a blessing derived from being a little higher in our latitude. But, the charms of geographical fixity apart, summer, with all its disadvantages inseparable from the pinch of brick, is the only period possible to what is known, for Court, matrimonial, sumptuary, and gregarious reasons, as the "London Season." The watering-cart, that benefactor of mankind, which distributes its benefactions with almost cynical irregularity, assists to neutralise the asperities of the dog-days to the enervated victims of custom. And on the whole the London Season slips by with amazing rapidity; too swiftly, no doubt, for those who have families to provide for, or raiment and jewels to sell.

I will not harrow the thoughts by even gently drawing upon imagination for a picture of the London Season in midwinter: the brief afternoon, the miry streets, the leafless, shivery park, the sunless days, the rheumatic nights. What is for the best is not always the best. But Society has in this little matter managed its affairs better than some of its friends might manage these for it.

THE QUEEN'S DRAWING ROOM.

Of course the thing was a fantasy, the dream of a zealot in social reversals. No doubt there are "functions" which would lend themselves better to the night than to the daytime. Of these, the Queens' Drawing Room is an example. Royalty holds its State Concerts, like its State Balls, after sundown. And wisely, if not necessarily. Who could imagine for instance, a Matinee Court Concert at Buckingham Place? Has imagination yet climbed to the heights of a Matinee feather, strictly designed for a Court Concert? As well imagine a Court Ball at 3 p. m. There exists, we believe in the classic recesses of the City, a princely feast, which is called the 1 p.m. breakfast, that lasts down to 5 p.m. Those who enter there leave all hope of postmeridian business behind. Time bargains have to wait; stocks may fall or rise while glasses go up or capacities sink. But the midday ball! Here, indeed, do we strike the impossible! Hence, wherefore the 3 p.m. Drawing Room? Of course we all know, and can respect the reason, why her late Majesty received and reviewed her Court in the afternoon. But the reason, no longer exists, except upon the plea of providing an afternoon out for the ladies of Clapham or of Hoxton, who wish to see the procession, and study my Lady Clare de Vere at close quarters as she sits in the Mall in her coach. No account, unfortunately, is taken of the feelings of Lady Clare de Vere. The alternative horrors of being obliged to hear herself summed up by Mr. Sikes from Seven Dials or to have to face the dubious leer of Carlo Icici—off for a day—from Saffron Hill, or be smothered behind closed windows, amount, I take it, to a gracious penalty.

Poor Lady Clare de Vere! we all feel for her, of couse. But no doubt she and others must fardels bear, and suffer to amuse the gentle public. There will naturally be a dreadful hubbub if the day Drawing Rooms are abolished. They have been the vogue now through so many seasons, that each, as it has come, has been akin to a great middleclass carnival. So I fear that in the interest of the spectators, and in order also to preserve the loyalty of the Snap shot Brigade, Lady Clare de Vere must continue to suffer.

"THE HOUSE."

The part played by the House of Commons in the round of the London Season is so obvious that it constitutes almost a Season of its own. The House could, in fact, get on very well if it had no refuge in Mayfair. Its appreciation of itself certainly does not admit of depreciation. Its standard of entertainment is that of an ideal club, where ladies are welcome. Its instincts are purely social. Politics constitute the basis of its existence, but this counts for very little in the existence itself. The serious men, who foolishly insist that the first duty of the Government is to govern, even go so far as to protest that the duty of a legislature is to legislate. Well, the Society men, who constitute the grand majority of the House, and indeed make up the House itself, are agreeable to let the solemn Samuels of the Chamber work out destiny after their kind. The public, so far from protesting against what is called St. Stephen's being an annex to Park Lane and the faubourgs of Piccadilly, go really out of their way to repudicate the doctrines of the solemn Samuels. The male public demands seats for itself and tea and strawberries for its women. Society, which is of course the pivot of public life, so far shares the public estimate of the real purpose of the Legislature, as to include the House in the London Season. It is added to Hurlingham and Boulter's Lock, and but for the modern habit of going to bed at midnight, or at least closing its doors at that hour, the House would be the rallying-point of the best people after the Opera is over.

"THE TERRACE."

It is commonly believed that the attraction which the House has to offer consists of its Terrace. This is true as one attraction only. There is a second attraction—that of dining at the House. In fact, view the Babble Shop as you may, no lady with an understanding of her duties to herself and her friends would be wise in beginning the day without seriously remembering that the House cannot be treated lightly. It is as much entitled to chronological recognition as the meet of the Coaching club, or the parade of the Four-in-Hand. Indeed, it has come to be regarded as the liveliest resort in town. As a restaurant it has many superiors but no one, either the entertainer or the entertained, stops to consider balances of merit.

Mr. Gladstone once described the House of Commons as "a great and noble school for the creation of all the qualities of force, suppleness, and versatility of intellect"; and leaving the Lobby, as in one sense our modern School for Scandal, the exactions of the Terrace, the competition of the members in the best-looking and the best-dressed and the smartest of guests, and the eagerness of each, by the laughter that he can occasion at his table to approve himself a man of wit, helps to refine Mr. Gladstone's more prosaic if still eloquent estimate of the House as a serious workshop.

Quitting the Lobby, where, if anywhere on earth's surface, "the flying rumours gather as they roll," where men, as Tacitus says of the scandal-mongers, "fingunt simul creduntque," and dipping to the Terrace, members and guests emerge by subterranean ways of gloom upon the oft-talked-of Terrace. Shaded by the lofty sweep of the great Palace from the hot westering sun, there comes a quick relief from the silent glassy waters of the river.

The ladies new to the place are as Alice in Wonderland. The Terrace becomes all equally. Here, like Queen Anne, they "sometimes counsel take and sometimes tea," but more usually tea. "The tables are as thronged," to quote a description by a *Blackwood* writer, "as those of a suburban guinguette."

It is a picturesque scene, on an afternoon in the strawberry time, this scene which the Terrace presents, in a season unclouded by a great death or the mourning essential to a prolonged war. The pigments of costume are as of a parterre of flowers. In a caste sense it is all motley. For grand dames of society and their daughters are "vis-a-vis" with country cousins in their easily distinguishable frocks at other tables; while working out the rhythm of caste and degrees of beauty and smartness are the wives or daughters or sisters of the members themselves.

WHERE DUCHESSES SAT.

I recall one memorable afternoon when a Royal Duchess, now alas dead, and two ladies of ducal rank, one the wife of a popular Master of the Horse, were the guests of a famous Colonial Secretary, once a Radical supporter of the Doctrine of Ransome, and a witty Ulster Unionist, of fighting favour. That incident getting into the papers established the Terrace as a Society resort.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

ANOTHER PARTY OF BOERS SURPRISED.

CAPTURE OF PRISONERS AND AMMUNITION.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

Another party of Boers was surprised by the British near Ladygrey.

Twenty prisoners and 13,000 rounds of ammunition were captured.

THREE THOUSAND WAR MEDALS TO BE PRESENTED.

GREAT CEREMONY EXPECTED.

His Majesty the King presents 3,000 war medals at Whitehall on Wednesday next.

The presentation will be carried out with great ceremony.

Her Majesty the Queen and Her Royal Highness Princess Victoria will accompany His Majesty to Whitehall.

THE PLAGUE IN CAPE TOWN.

There were 18 cases and 10 deaths from plague at Cape Town during the week.

Hitherto there were in Cape Town 684 cases and 318 deaths from plague, including 173 cases and 57 deaths among the Europeans.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

The surrendered Burghers in the Middleburg district in the Transvaal have been armed and are willingly protecting their stock grazing in the lowlands.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 10.

27th May—Died of Enteric fever—2nd Lieut. R. Ford, Army Service Corps.

28th.—Slightly wounded—Lieut. Brodie, 2nd Scots Guards.

29th May.—Slightly wounded—Captain Soote, 2nd East Yorkshire Regiment. Dangerously wounded, Lieut. Gibson. Severely wounded, Captain Sadler and 2nd Lieut. Rimington. Slightly wounded, Lieutenant Armstrong, all of the 1st Derbyshire Regiment. Wounded (died 1st June), Surgeon-Captain F. Welford. Wounded Severely, Lieutenant W. S. Hern. Taken Prisoner, Lieutenant A. H. Williams, all of the 7th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry. Wounded severely, Lieut J. H. Symmonds, Scottish Horse.

30th May.—Wounded severely, Lieutenant Stenhouse, 2nd East Yorkshires. Badly injured from a fall from his horse, Lieutenant Marks, 24th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry.

1st June.—Wounded dangerously—Lieutenant C. H. Dillon, Rifle Brigade. Died of dysentry, Captain J. Seeds, 5th Royal Irish Rrifles.

3rd June.—Died of Enteric—Lieut. J. Hardinge, Imperial Yeomanry. Wounded (since dead) Lieut. J. Q. Hogg, Intelligence Department.

4th June—Wounded slightly—Captain Eccles, 16th Lancers. Died of enteric, 2nd Lieut. C. H. Cod, Lancashire Militia Artillery.

7th June,—Severely wounded—Captain da Legard, 17th Lancers.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ANTI-CHRISTIAN FIGHTING AT QUELPART.

LOSS OF LIVES.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

Severe fighting with loss of life has taken place at Quelpart between the Christians and other natives.

THE WAR IN CHINA.

The "Morning Post's" Shanghai correspondent, states that the Goorkhas have been ordered North thus reducing the British garrison at Shanghai to two battalions.

THE SOMALILAND OPERATIONS.

A *Times'* despatch from Dagahamado says a fresh force of 10,000 men is concentrating here. Rain is plentiful and active operations are pending.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 10.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Egypt, with the English mails of 31st ultimo, left for Bombay at 6 p.m., yesterday.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

The Bombay Mails of the 25th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR KING'S BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 10.

Recommendations for the next Honours "Gazette," which issues on the King's Birthday, are to reach the Government of India by 1st the September next.

PREVENTION OF ENTERIC IN CANTONMENTS.

It has been decided to roof in all drinking water reservoirs connected with cantonments in India, the work to be taken in hand as funds become available. This is to reduce contamination from dust, which is now recognised as a fruitful source of enteric fever.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR HECTOR MACDONALD.

Brigadier-General Sir Hector Macdonald has assumed command of the Southern District and does not now proceed on leave.

BOMBAY MILL INDUSTRY.

In consequence of the reduction made in their wages, the operatives of the various mills have struck work and in all twenty mills have been closed in the Worlee Section. The hands of the Century and the Trecumdas Dwarkadass mills who had gone on strike, did not turn up on Sunday morning and both the mills had to be stopped working.

MASONIC BANQUET AT SIMLA.

SIR MACWORTH YOUNG'S SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 10.

Speaking at the Masonic Banquet to-night, in the presence of the Commander-in-Chief and a great gathering of Masonic and their guests, Sir Macworth Young referred to the current rumour to the effect that the Punjab Government is to be moved from Simla to some other hill station. His Honor had received no official intimation upon the subject, but it did not by any means follow that there was nothing in the rumour; on the contrary the fact was rather in evidence the other way.

Sir Macworth went on to describe how Punjab Government had moved their summer head-quarters to Simla from Murree, some twenty-five years ago, at the invitation of the then Viceroy, in order that the Supreme Government might consult them regarding such matters as Frontier Policy. It might well be stated that such advice would be less needed. Now that the Frontier Province was to be separated from Punjab and in any case removal to some quieter locality would have much to recommend it from the point of view of official work, where hard worked Secretariat officials would not be distracted by gaiety of Simla, and the fierce glare of the Supreme Government would be somewhat tempered by distance.

It must be remembered, however, that the question of move had once before been mooted, but had been abandoned partly owing to the difficulty of finding more suitable locality andpartly perhaps on score of the cost of change. In any case notice must be given, so there was no fear, at any rate, of Punjab Government having to go this year.

Sir Macworth Young's speech to-night, regarding the possible move of the Punjab Government from Simla, has created a sensation here, coming as it does at moment when such great administrative changes in connection with the Punjab Frontier are in contemplation. Growth, which has taken place in the station, has caused such a move to be discussed for some time past, but when last year building of new offices for Punjab Government was taken in hand it was supposed that all idea of the kind had been given up.

MADRAS AND BOMBAY SAPPERS.

The following re-arrangements of the number of officers allowed to "A" Company Madras Sappers and "B" Company Bombay Sappers is sanctioned. During the period the Madras Sappers have an officer under instruction in the Telegraph Department "A" Company will be allowed a Company Commander and Company Officer as at present, and at other times a Company Commander only. During the time "A." Company has no officer with the Telegraph Department, D Company Bombay will be allowed a Company Officer in addition to the present Company Commander.

BONUS FOR RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

Lieutenant C. A. Elliott, R. E., has been permitted to accept a bonus of Rs. 1,000 from the Directors of the Hyderabad-Godavery Valley Railway for good work in constructing the line.

NEW BARRACKS AT QUETTA.

Estimates amounting to about three lakhs are provisionally sanctioned for the erection at Quetta of barracks for the additional Mountain, Battery transferred from Darjiling and an allotment of half a lakh has been made to enable the work to be commenced.

GOVERNMENT AND PLAGUE CONCESSIONS TO CLERKS.

The Government of India have sanctioned a grant to clerks of Indian Marine dockyards and of the office of the Examiner of Marine Accounts Bombay, of cost of season return tickets for six months to enable them to reside in suburbs to avoid plague.

THE SHERANNI HILLS POST ATTACKED.

The levy post in the Sheranni Hills near Drazinda was attacked on the 6th instant by raiders believed to be Mahsuds. Three levies were killed and one wounded and one raider was shot.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Sir Bindon Blood, we understand, has been appointed to command the Forces in the Punjab. It is not yet known when he returns from South Africa to take up his appointment. General Egerton will then revert to the command of the Punjab Frontier Force.

The Government of India, we understand, addressed the Secretary of State some time ago regarding the desirability of accelerating promotion in the Staff Corps, so as to bring it more in line with the rate prevailing in the British service.

The Question of Location and Barrack accommodation for the Native troops likely to be withdrawn from the North-West frontier during the ensuing cold weather as the posts are taken up by the Militia and Levies, is still engaging the attention of the military authorities. A decision is likely to be arrived at shortly as to whether any new cantonment is required in the Indus Valley.

According to a Colombo telegram a serious mutiny occurred among the troops on the s. s. City of Cambridge, which returned to Colombo after disembarking Boers at Madras. One hundred and thirty men of the Gloucester Regiment were despatched on board to quell the disturbance, which arose in consequence of the men aboard not being allowed ashore. Fourteen men were arrested, and taken ashore and confined in the guard-room, where they are awaiting trial by court-martial.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS—JUNE 10.—Hughes, Captain Punjab, 1st S. W. Borderers, to rejoin his regiment from England.

Houston, Major, Bengal, R. E., off leave from England.

DEPARTURES—JUNE 10.—Hughes, Captain, Punjab, 1st S. W. Borderers, to rejoin his regiment to Peshawar.

Houston, Major, R. E., to join, to Allahabad.

A BANGALORE correspondent states that on Sunday night about forty men of the detachment of the Middlesex Regiment stationed here were suddenly taken ill, the symptoms being similar to severe colic, and no less than twenty-five were detained in hospital till next morning. It has been ascertained that they had all drunk the same brew of tea in the coffee shop, and it is supposed there was something wrong with the cook-house utensils. The mattter has been made the subject of a strict investigation. The tea is being chemically analysed. Those men who were detained in hospital are progressing favourably.

A SYCE RUN OVER BY A GUN-CARRIAGE.

INQUIRY BY CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 10.

An inquiry into the case against Gunner Peter Daly, 22nd Field Battery, began to-day before Colonel Minchin, Cantonment Magistrate. From the evidence it appears that while the Battery was moving from Mhow to Poona a syce named Jaipal was killed by falling off his gun carriage. The Public Prosecutor appeared for the Crown and Mr. Gadgil, Barrister-at-Law, defended. Evidence was given by Captain McDougall, R.A.M.C., and Captain Kiddle as to the nature of the injuries Jaipal received, the principal of which were fracture of the right thigh bone, and right upper arm, owing to the wheel having gone over him. Sergeant Watts said he was in charge on the 10th March and ordered syce Jaipal to get on the axletree of the gun when the gunners were sent to the front. He went away after the syce had taken his place. Sergeant Douthie reported to him that Jaipal had fallen off the gun carriage when he went back to see and met Gunner Daly and Sergeant Prangley. He asked if the syce was hurt and the latter said yes. Daly said he pulled him off. Daly's statement was volunteered and nothing more was said, Sergeant Prangley and himsel were the only two present when Daly made the statement. Sergt. Farrier Prangley gave corroborative evidence. Driver Abbott said he was the driver of one of the batteries. They were walking when Jaipal got on the axletree and soon after he went at a trot and overtook Daly who was walking. The latter started running towards the gun making signs to the syce to get down but deceased took no notice. Daly jumped on to the footrest. Witness saw the syce put out both hands to catch the spokes of the wheel. The wheel twisted him round and he fell in front of it and the wheel went over the syce. Witness pulled aside to avoid riding over the syce. Driver Smith gave similar evidence.

The case is adjourned till Monday next.

CARTERS' AND GARRIWALLAHS' STRIKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, JUNE 10.

The Carters' strike continues and great inconvenience is being caused to merchants. Business at the Jetties and Docks is practically at a standstill in spite of the efforts of the Commissioner of Police to settle the dispute. The Carters remain on strike and Gharriwallahs in the northern division of the town have joined them, urging police "zoolum" as their reason. There was consequently a great scarcity of gharries to-day, and to make matters worse the heat during the past few days has been truly terrific rendering pedestrianism out of the question. Several garriwallahs were placed before the Magistrate to-day and were charged with criminally intimidating drivers, who were anxious to ply for hire. Most of the accused were severly punished. Those placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and fined twenty rupees, but those plased before Mr. Abdul Rahim, Northern Division Magistrate, were let off with the paltry fine of ten rupees each.

RECRUITING OF MADRAS INFANTRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 10.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned, and the Government of India have issued, instructions for carrying into effect the recommendations for improving the system of recruitment for Madras Native Infantry made by a Committee which assembled at Bangalore last August. The appointment also is sanctioned for two years of assistant recruiting officers for Madura and Bangalore districts.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET.

THE Bombay Gymkhana First XI will present a very unfamiliar appearance to local lovers of the game this year, as with one or two exceptions, nearly all the players will be new to Bombay cricket. It is very probable that in the opening matches the team will be selected from the following:—J. T. Weatherby, M. F. R. Wingfield, H. M. Dillon, C. Rumbold, J. C. S. Hughes, Dr. Winter, Dr. West, Major E. J. Lamb, H. Cheetham, C. G. Carnegy, L. Anderson, and J. S. Milne. Of these players only three, Carnegy, Cheetham and Milne are old players the others having to make their *debut* yet. About the middle of the season when all the new players will be available the following team should be the strongest, the Gymkhana could place in the field:—Major E. J. Lamb, Captain J. D. W. Davy, J. T. Weatherby, M. F. R. Wingfield. J. C. S. Hughes, A. C. Norman, Dr. Mornemont, C. Rumbold, L. E. S. Ward, H. Cheetham, and I. S. Milne. I have not included M. R. Jardine as his appearances are so very rare nowadays that he cannot be counted upon. H. Cheetham who I have mentioned as being likely to play for the Gymkhana this year is at present somewhere in Katiawar, but I understand he will be able to get up to Bombay for some of the principal matches. The annual matches between the Bombay and Poona Gymkhanas will not be a walk over for the latter, as has been the case in recent years.

R.

AN EYE-SORE IN THE FORT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR.—Can you, or any other man, give an explanation of the unsightly depot which has sprung up on the finest site in Asia? I mean the plot in front of the P. and O. Office. While the Stores building was being re-erected and the premises of Messrs. Rose & Co. and Mr. Cornaglia I could understand it. That work was finished long ago, yet now we have the plot grossly disfigured by a series of cattle-sheds, workshops and depots for building materials. Who is responsible for this gross vandalism? Is it the Corporation and the Improvement Trust or who is it we must lynch?—Yours, &c.,

FORTITE.

Bombay, June 10.

A WAIL FROM CAVEL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With the burst of the monsoon come a number of tales of woe, but the woe of Cavel has apparently been a cry in the wilderness as nothing has been done to remedy the nuisance which takes place there annually during this season. The street leading from the left side of the Church gets fully inundated after a shower of rain, and it is impossible for anyone to go across unless he wishes to wade knee deep through the water. To make matters worse some one is building a house in the already crowded vicinity, storing all his chunam, bricks, &c., on the road-way in large quantities, which of course transform the street from its previous river-like appearance to a miniature talao. The Municipal authorities concerned ought to put an immediate stop to this obstruction of the street, as it prevents carriages coming in, and they should take steps likewise to prevent the accumulation of the water referred to. Some subordinate Municipal men daily pay formal visits to Cavel, but the Engineering Department does not seem to take much interest in this water-logged and obstructed street.—Yours, &c.,

A. M.

Cavel, 10th June.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

INTERNATIONAL 'VARSITY MEETING.

JOTTINGS ON POLO MATCHES.

THE WEEK'S CRICKET.

LONDON, MAY 24.

THAT there will be no lack of excitement in New York on September 28 needs little demonstrating. One has only to remember the breathless interest taken by the English assembly of 1899 to prophecy that the meeting across the "Duckpond" will be popular, and arouse enthusiasm to its highest pitch. Harvard and Yale, and, indeed, all Americans interested in sport, have not forgotten that they lost by the odd even in England, and every man, woman and child who can, will turn out to help cheer the Stars and Stripes on to victory. For they mean to win at all costs this year. It is one thing for an American team to be defeated in England, and quite another in New York. But let us take the events in turn, and see what our respective chances are. In the 100 Yards we have a veritable tower of strength in Hind, who, however much people may discredit his reputed 9 4-5sec, is without doubt one of the very finest sprinters ever seen at either University. He is a very strong runner, and very smart off the mark, and he possesses what is of the highest value in all such contests, an utter absence of nervousness. No one ever yet saw Hind anything but as cool as the proverbial cucumber before a race. We shall be very surprised and disappointed if he does not win this event. Churchill, the second string, has had but little experience yet. He is undoubtedly a fine runner, but has hardly reached his best yet. The Quarter-mile is unfortunately one of our weak sports this year. Cornish won this event in the Inter-'Varsity Sports in the very poor time of 52 4-5sec. Both he and Barclay are capable of better things, but at least 50sec. dead will be required to win in America. Would that Davison were still eligible to repeat his marvellous victory of 1899! True, Cornish has done 50 2-5sec, but I doubt very much if he ever improves on that. Barclay is to a certain extent an unknown quantity. He has had no experience as yet. The 'Varsity Quarter at Cambridge was the second quarter he had ever seen. He has all the makings of a first-class quarter-miler, and he may beat Cornish, despite the latter's splendid pluck and powers of judgment.

The Half-mile will undoubtedly be one of the most decisive races of the day, and it is a race at which our cousins excel. It has been decided for Workman and Cleave to take this race. The latter ran a splendid race at Queen's this year, and won in the splendid time of 1 min. 59 2-5sec. which was very good for the day. Workman's best is 1min 57 3-5sec, also achieved under adverse circumstances. It will probably take under 1min 57 sec to win the race, and it will be interesting to see. if either of the men can manage it. Workman's experience in racing should stand him in good stead, but it will be a hard race. The Mile Race will be entrusted to three Cambridge men—Cockshott, Gregson, and Cawthra. The first two are an altogether exceptional pair. Both are capable of 4min. 25sec. and less if it is needed. They should romp home easy winners, for the heat of America does not conduce to producing good long-distance runners. It is a pity, as, if they had good men, some marvellous time might be recorded. Cockshott is such a light build that he will need to take special care of himself in training in the heat. He has the better finish of the two men, and so should win a very good race. The Two Miles, which is being introduced instead of a three miles, will come last on the programme, and should we be four all by then, it should decide the sports in our favour. What Workman will be capable of in this race after running in the Half-mile is largely a matter of speculation. He ran the two races against the L.A.C. this spring and won the Two Miles in 9 min. 53sec, but probably this would hardly be good enough to win on this occasion. Still, our hopes in this event do not depend only on him, luckily; Dowson, the Oxford President, and M'Naghten are both sturdy and plucky runners, and both should be capable of winning. They lack, however, quite the pace of Workman for finishing.

Turning to the jumpers, we have unusually good high jumpers this year in Howard Smith and Bulkeley, as both have done close on six foot. Howard Smith, it will be remembered, changed his style just before the Inter-'Varsity Sports with very marked success. He should with practice clear six foot. Bulkeley prefers the warmer weather and either might win. In the Long Jump our chances largely depend on whether we can get Jones or not, and whether when we have got him, he will bring off one of his marvellous jumps. He is quite capable of being an easy winner, but he jumps better in practice than on important occasions. However, by now he may have greatly improved in this respect. Cornish is hardly good enough to be a likely winner. In the Hurdles we have still one of the hurdling family of Garniers. The present one is a greatly improved man, and has all the style and build of his brothers, but it is doubtful if he is strong enough yet to do good enough time to win. After the "Flying Fox" and Kraenzlein one dare hardly think much of beating Americans at this event. Allcock has hardly the requisite build, plucky runner that he is, to be a winner. Mortimer is an unknown quantity, though he has the build of a hurdler.

The only other event that remains is the Hammer, and our chances in this event are nil. The Americans train so much more systematically than we do for the Hammer, and out there a throw of 120 feet, which we think phenomenal, is thought nothing of. Added to which it is quite uncertain if May can go. From these observations it will be seen that we are strong in some events but below the average in others. As compared with the team of 1899, we are decidedly weaker; moreover, we have the disadvantage of the journey and of combating with a strange and trying climate. So that we at least do not go out expecting to win an easy victory; yet we do not despair of victory. The events we should win are 100 Yards, One Mile and Two Miles, and if we are to win the rubber the remaining two events must be found in the High Jump, Long Jump, and Half-mile. However, there is always a delightful uncertainty about sports, as those who witnessed the Harvard-Yale meeting at Queen's in 1899 will remember. On that occasion no fewer than four events went the opposite to what had been expected. History may repeat itself; only if it does, may the result also repeat itself! No allusion to the Canadian match, is made chiefly because the American team is the stronger, and if we can defeat Harvard and Yale we have every hope of being successful against M'Gill and Toronto.

Charterhouse cricket card for 1901 is fairly full. Our school matches are Westminster, at Vincent-square, on June 28 and 29, and Wellington here on July 13. As to the prospects of the eleven, there are three old choices, viz., C. T. Norris, captain, G. T. Bramsten, a very promising all round cricketer, and G. V. Goodliffe, who has opened his season by scoring 101 not out for Broadwater against the School 2nd eleven, and is a good field and bowler. W. S. H. Curwen should have no difficulty in securing a place as an all-round player; H. T. B. Fry is an excellent wicket keeper; R. A. Bruce Pembroke should develop into a good bat: P. S. Mellor shows signs of bowling and batting well, but his holding leaves room for improvement. H. M. Foster, with a little practice and experience, should be a nice bat, having a good style; W. G. Garforth should be a useful hitter; D. Graham is a promising bowler. The fielding of the majority leaves room for improvement; they should practice this, and especially throwing in. On a fast ground like ours good fielding will save many runs, and probably win a good many matches. Mounsey (of Yorkshire) is an excellent coach and head groundsman, and we have also Eastwood, who played for Yorkshire some time ago. Alec Watson is, we believe, coming for a month later on, so that as far as coaching is concerned we should do well.

At Rossall School on the cricket field a good deal has been done lately; constant practice and coaching at the nets have done wonders with the batting and although the bowling and fielding have not been neglected, yet neither is up to the mark, the fielding especially being very weak in comparison with the work done last year. However, we do not despair, as we are sure that constant practice will put them right in this respect; what is wanted is more activity in starting to field a ball, and a stronger feeling in each individual that every ball hit is coming his way and has to be fielded by him. Mr. T. N. Perkins collected a side together last Wednesday to give us a little practice before our more serious games. Winning the toss, he naturally took first knock on a good wicket. However, our captain, F. B. Roberts, and C. L. Fabel bowled particularly well at the start, and five wickets were down for a small matter of 50 runs. Then Messrs. Perkins and Dixon stopped together, and with the former in form, runs came quickly. After Dixon was out P. R. Williamson, one of the School second XI., stayed in and batted well, and eventually the score reached 162 for eight wickets, Perkins being bowled with his total at 86. The School did not start very well, and quickly lost three wickets; however, Fabel and G. H. Mugliston remained together till the end, with the score 147 for three wickets. Fabel, who made 84, batted uncommonly well, while Mugliston made one or two good strokes, and should do well in future. The general fielding was not good, some of the fresh members in the team being very slow and careless; several runs, too were lost by bad backing up.

Saturday last saw the first of the tournaments brought to a brilliant close at Hurlingham. The victory was to the Orleans Club after a close struggle with the Wellington. Last year's winner was the Nimrod, but that club is broken up, and could not defend the cup. The whole course of the tournament was an illustration of the uncertainties which make up the charm of polo. The Bath Club on paper ought to have won. Whites were put out by an accident. The Badminton were outclassed. The Orleans team (Mr. F. Hargreaves, F. Freake, F. Menzies and J. M'Creery) thoroughly deserved to win, for they played good polo. Mr. Menzies, their No. 4, is in better form this year than ever. He always had a good eye, and could hit straight. On the other hand, he never seemed at his best, after the first twenty minutes. Having been in the winning team of the Social Club's tournament, Mr. F. Menzies will now be disqualified for the Novices' Tournament. He is a mature novice, who has played in some five or six of the winning teams for that cup. There was a great crowd—some 2,000 people, they say—at Hurlingham to see the final of this tournament.

At Ranelagh the Old Harrovians v. Ranelagh match brought down the Duke of Cambridge, Colonel FitzGeorge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and a large train of coaches and carriages. The Harrow Old Boys were a fine team—Mr. Guy Gillbey, Mr. Walter Jones, Captain E. D. Miller, and Mr. Dudley Marjoribanks. Mr. Walter Jones is certainly the best mounted polo player at the present time. His Luna and the chestnut mare, Little Fairy (who shows her Newminister blood more as she grows older), are two of the most perfect polo ponies in England. Mr. Jones himself is one of the safe order of players. He has, it may be, less notice from those who write on polo than more brilliant and, it must be said, more erratic people; but he is very loyal to his side, usually in his place, and almost always where he ought to be. He played on Monday No. 1 for Rugby, and will, no doubt, appear in their champion cup team.

To return to the Old Harrovians match, everyone was glad to see Mr. Dudley Marjoribanks. It will be recollected that he made his name at polo when playing for the Royal Horse Guards in the Inter-Regimental Tournament. The Blues' fine team is now scattered, for Mr. Reginald Ward is still on service, and Captain E. Rose rests, with so many other of our polo friends and comrades, in South Africa. Some people used to say that Mr. Marjoribanks was rather a wild man, but no sign of anything of the kind was visible in his play on Saturday. His back-handers were full of powder. Nowadays, good, straight, well-placed back-handers are necessary to a good team. Old Harrovians won their match, though Ranelagh were a good team, and Comte de Madu rode his famous grey, Mademoiselle by Loved One. They had, too, Mr. John Watson, whose first appearance it was at Barn Elms this season, to play back. There is no man who can place the ball for his forwards better than the founder of modern polo. He can hearten and direct a team, so that men still play better for Mr. Watson than for any other captain. The game itself was a capital galloping game, full of life and pace, and played right up and down the ground.

On Monday the chief interest at first was in the Hunt Cup at Ranelagh, but the collapse of Mr. Fernie's men in the opening tie, and of the North Cheshire on Tuesday, left in the Pytchley and the Qaorn, after games that need not detain us a moment, except to note that Mr. Cecil Nickalls (the Pytchley) has shown himself to be quite fitted for first-class polo. He is a very hard-working player and should have a great future before him. Very much better was the play at Hurlingham on the same day (Monday, 20th), where a club team played Rugby. The pleasure of the game was marred by a serious accident to Mr. A. Rawlinson, a brilliant, erratic, but most interesting player. His pony, generally one of the safest of mounts, slipped up and injured his rider's knee. Mr. Rawlinson will be absent for some time. The vacant place was taken by Captain Jenner, and a good match followed, This was principally interesting for the admirable play, of Mr. Laurence M'Creery, the No. 4, and Mr. Freake, the No. 2, of the Hurlingham team, in face of an adverse score of 3 to 1 at half-time. Scoring in good polo is so slow that with a closely-combined team like Rugby (the three Millers and Mr. Jones) to overtake it seemed almost hopeless. Yet, at the close the score was four all, and even allowing what has been suggested that Rugby's week point is staying, it was, nevertheless, a fine performance for Hurlingham.

The Yorkshiremen gained a surprisingly easy victory over Worcestershire at Dewsbury on Saturday. In the ordinary course of events Yorkshire might be expected to vanquish Worcestershire without the least difficulty, but on this occasion the Midland county made such a spirited fight on the first two days of the game that a close finish was anticipated. For Yorkshire, however, Rhodes again came to the rescue with an admirable bowling performance, and the champions were thus enabled to win by 90 runs. In both engagements last week Yorkshire had to struggle hard for success, a fact which has given rise to the impression that the team is not so powerful as it was last season. It may be, however, that the sides they have encountered have become stronger, and in that event there is room for satisfaction, since it means that the fight for the championship will be all the keener.

Lancashire, like Yorkshire, have played three matches and have won them all. Their last victory—that over Warwickshire—was a distinctly meritorious one, since the batting of the Warwickshire team is particulary strong. But Lancashire's great sheet anchor for the moment lies in the quality of the attack which is at their command. Mold has already proved that he has not deteriorated since last season, and with such efficient helpers as Webb, Sharp, Cuttell, and Hallows to rely upon the bowling of the team leaves nothing to be desired. Yorkshire have a slightly better record than their rivals, Lancashire and Surrey, since the two latter teams have both played a drawn match, whereas Yorkshire's four contests have all been won. At the Oval on Wednesday Surrey defeated Gloucestershire with very little difficulty. The effective bowling of Richardson late on Tuesday placed the issue beyond doubt. This is a hopeful sign, for if Richardson can maintain his form at the high pitch of excellence that it has reached this week, the doubts as to the quality of Surrey's attack will speedily vanish. Meanwhile the features which marked Surrey's batting last season—and indeed, for several years past are being faithfully reproduced. From the bats of Abel and Hayward centuries seem to flow with never failing regularity, with an occasional great score from Brockwell, Lockwood, or Mr. Jephson. Abel seems, indeed, to improve with each succeeding season, notwithstanding that he has now been a member of the Surrey team for nearly twenty years. Hayward is still happily a young man, and it may be doubted whether even so polished and accomplished a player as he, has yet reached the zenith of his powers.

HOME CRICKET NOTES.

SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

AHSAN-UL-HAK, the young Punjab player who did so well for Hampstead C. C. last year, has started the season well, his first four knocks having realised nearly 200 runs. He scored 100 against Surbiton and captured four wickets and followed this up the same week by scoring 32 against Kensington Park and taking four wickets. The following week he scored 59 against Stoics and took three wickets, but against Hornsey he only made 5 and took one wicket. If he should be in anything like his form of last season, the Middlesex executive will probably give him a trial in the county team. Mohamed Said who also hails from the Punjab is again playing for Hampstead but so far has done nothing remarkable.

E. H. D. Sewell, his friends in India will be glad to learn, has started the season in fine form. In his first match for Essex Club and ground, he took nine wickets for 44 out of a total of 110 against Bishop's Stortford, and then going in sixth wicket with the score at 220 left at 360, having made 100 in less than fifty minutes. Sewell unfortunately will not have many opportunities of playing in first-class cricket this season as under the residential qualification rules, he will not be able to play for Essex until next season.

The Tykes are going strong and although their matches with Somerset and Worcestershire resulted in close and exciting finishes they are pretty safe for the Championship. There is absolutely no tail to the team and the last wicket can be counted upon for runs. They will probably go through the season without tasting of the bitterness of defeat, but as I have before remarked, if any county lowers their colours it will be Notts. Probably the strangest matches that have ever been played in the County Championship are the two in which Lancashire and Warwickshire met at Manchester and Edgbaston, respectively. In the first match, an account of which is to hand by the mail papers, Lancashire won easily by 243 runs. Reuter now informs us that on the 5th instant, in the return match Warwickshire having made 532 for four wickets declared their innings closed and won by an innings and 75 runs—an ample revenge for their defeat at Manchester. Kinneir and W. G. Quaife in partnership made 327 runs.

W. L. Murdoch, the Australian cricketer, playing for M.C.C. vs. Leicestershire made 93, which is I believe the highest score he has made for three years. As he is evidently in form this season, the Sussex executive might with advantage play him in some of that county's matches. The experiment of trying old players has proved a success in the case of W. Newham, who had dropped out of the county team for two years.

Eighteen individual centuries were scored during the week under notice in first class cricket, H. B. Chinnery and Hayward bagging a brace. As the former made his centuries in the same match his name has gone to swell the list of those who have made two separate hundreds in a match. Tyldesley's 221 against Notts is the highest individual score so far this season.

I notice that there is a player named E. Grace playing for Somerset this season but have not seen it mentioned as to where he hails from. I fancy he must be a son of Henry Grace "W.G.'s" elder brother.

R.

THE FRONTIER BLOCKADE.

A BLOCKADE on the north-west frontier is always a troublesome business when on a large scale, and those who have to enforce it grow tired of the wearisome duties connected with the holding of posts, patrolling, &c. But that is no good reason for insinuating that the civil officer, upon whom falls the burden of direct communication with the tribe under coercion is not acting fairly and above board. The blockade of the Mahsuds has now been in force about seven months, and some Rs. 70,000 have been realised out of the fine imposed of a lakh of rupees. It has not been paid in cash certainly, and the Government never supposed that the tribesmen could find 100,000 rupees, for there is probably not that amount in the whole country. It has had to be taken almost entirely in kind, the Mahsuds bringing down flocks and herds, and also handing in rifles. There recently appeared in the Lahore paper a letter signed "Tank," in which the methods employed by Mr. Merk, Commissioner of the Derajat Division, were denounced in unmeasured terms, and the public were asked to believe that the blockade was little better than a sham. It is alleged that the valuation put upon the property handed in by the Mahsuds is exorbitant and fictitious; that fabulous prices are being allowed the tribesmen for arms which are no better than old iron, and for cattle practically skin and bones; that strings of laden camels and oxen come into British territory, bringing wood, fowls, eggs, &c., for which the Mahsuds are realising exceedingly high prices from our sepoys and followers, and paying in towards the fine. Further, it is suggested that in respect of offences committed since the blockade was begun there will be undue leniency shown after the fine of a lakh has been realised; and it is remarked that nothing should be done which would give the Mahsuds an idea that Mr. Merk has to finish the by no means easy task allotted to him within the next four months. He is asked to leave "naked facts" before he quits the frontier, as Colonel Deane, who, is to take charge of the new frontier province, "is not the man to be satisfied with merely a paper report of a superficial nature." Reading the above, one might imagine the Government were being very badly served by the officer specially selected to wheel the Mahsuds into line, and that the Mahsuds were actually profiting by the blockade. It may be worth while therefore to give some of the "naked facts" which the correspondent is so anxious to see revealed.

Taking the charges *seriatim*, the prices allowed for rifles have certainly not erred on the side of liberality. The weapons of course, cannot be appraised at their value to the Government: they must be taken at what they are worth in the tribal country. Two British officers who have exceptional expert knowledge of the arms trade across the frontier decide what should be allowed after the arms have been inspected, and this sum is entered to the credit of the Mahsuds. There is none of the juggling which as the Bluebooks show, went on at Jamrud when the Afridi settlement was being hurried through at all costs. As to the cattle brought in a rough-and-ready but effective method of appraisement has been adopted. Residents in British territory who have lost sheep, oxen, camels, &c., are allowed to select from the stock such animals as they consider will make good their losses. Then a small committee is formed, consisting of the claimant, the Mahsud owner, and a third independent person: they settle among themselves the value; and this is reported to the Local Political Officer. If there is any disagreement, the claimant begins over again with new selections. The following list of average prices allowed since the blockade began will serve to show that there is no exorbitant or fictitious value allowed:—Goats, Rs. 13-12 as; sheep, Rs. 4-6 as; cattle, Rs. 18-5as; horses, Rs. 96; camels, Rs. 68. Anyone familiar with prices on and beyond the border will admit that these are not high. As to the sale of wood, fowls, eggs, &c., this is permitted, but 50 per cent of the sums realised are taken as payments towards the fines—a heavy deduction. Respecting raids made since the blockade began, the Mahsuds will assuredly have to pay up. The bill is already between, Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 40,000, and they know quite well that it will have to be met. As to the statement that "raiding, murdering and robbery have increased rather than decreased," it is not borne out by the facts. The Mahsuds have no doubt been more than usually active against the Powindahs, who have shown culpable carelessness in guarding their caravans, and a number of outrages have been committed in British territory; but these have in most instances been due to the malcontents of the tribe, who wish to involve some of their headmen in trouble in order to force the hands of Government. There is not the least justification for arguing that the blockade has to be finished off in the next four months; on the contrary, orders have now issued that the balance of the fine, about Rs. 30,000, is to be paid in cash, and the Mahsuds have been made to understand this clearly enough. The notion that the blockade has actually benefitted the tribesman, is grossly absurd. With salt selling at sixteen times a higher price than that ruling in British territory, and with cloth so dear that the tribesmen actually raid in order to get small quantities, it is clear that the blockade must be a severe punishment. The tribesmen would welcome an expedition, but that is just what they will not get. The Government deliberately decided upon the blockade, and it will be carried on right to the end. Mr. Merk is not an officer to show undue leniency under any circumstances to offending tribesmen; his methods have always been strong, and it is difficult to understand why he should now be charged with making a bogus settlement. If there is one man who can make the coercion of the Mahsuds effective, it is the present Commissioner of the Derajat Division.—"Pioneer."

THE LONDON SEASON.

(Concluded from page 4.)

But, of course, the place has its detractors, some of whom, however, affected rather than meant their detraction. I stood one afternoon in the Lobby with Lord Randolph Churchill, when his wife came up with Lady Georgina Curzon.

"We are going to the Terrace," said Lady Randolph.

"You have my profoundest sympathy," replied her husband.

No doubt, after the Duchess incident, the Terrace suffered from the disadvantage of being talked about in the newspapers and of being over-popularised. A well-known Metropolitan labour member spoke of it as "a chapel of ease to Burlington Arcade." Cynics of the Lobby inveighed against what John Knox called the "Monstrous Regiment of Women," and ardent legislators like Sir Henry Fowler read Mr. Speaker lectures upon having the stairs blocked by "strangers."

The grand dames of Mayfair, to quote another writer, no doubt did from little knots and thus block the passage to the Division Lobbies. But who was there would dare to push them aside or neglect them if a hundred division bells were ringing?

I recall Sir John Maclure in such a quandary. Mr. Akers Douglas is Whip.

"Look here! Where's your vote?" asks the general Patronage Secretary.

"Awfully sorry, my gentle Aretas; but her Royal Highness insisted upon hearing my story of the man that mistook me for the Duke of Cambridge at the opening of the Canal, and I was in the middle of it when the last bell rang. Why don't you give us a 'lift' or a trolly to the Division Lobby? Or better still, let us divide on the Terrace itself?"

That idea of Sir John's seemed to strike home to the embryo First Commissioner of Works; and on the whole it would add entertainment to the Terrace. A big ship's bell could be rung, and the wickets might be placed at the Speaker's and the Lords' extremes of the Terrace; the two columns kept apart by the tea-tables to the right and the row of garden-seats to the left.

The great mind of Mr. Herbert Gladstone, which gave M. P.'s baths and shaving saloons, the greater mind of Mr. Henniker Heaton, which conceived an international cable chess tournament between Committee Room 15 and Washington, should stimulate to the conquest of the Terrace for the purposes of the Division Lobby.

When the Terrace rose to fame, when duchesses and women of high degree and persons of lower degree came so nigh senatorial heels or toes as to "gall the kibe," the renown of the place became so great and diffused that its approaches resembled the old crush-room of the opera.

Thus a gentle form of hospitality grew into an affliction, until it threatened to stop the cog-wheels of legislation, arrest the wheelbarrow of Government, and block the tireless round of the British Constitution itself. The "new way out" of the difficulty by the discovery of the "new way in" has removed the corporeal objection to the Terrace afternoon, but the authorities that are still stand obdurately out against the Terrace "At Home." Mrs. Cunningsby De Vet, who unthinkingly issued cards for an "At home" on the Terrace, made the first and only attempt to add the Terrace to the "At Homes" of Mayfair. But all the same survives, a prominent point of attraction to be remembered by country visitors as one of the sights of the town, and a refuge for ladies who may find time—if time hang heavily ever can hang heavily in the Season!

The House of Commons is made up of very wealthy men, of very proud men, of men who have nothing to be proud of, of very brilliant men as of very dull men, of men of fine appearance which survives all attempts at its destruction, of men who dress for effect and reach the wrong result, of very serious men, of very gay men. Unto each are the women of his rank, of his taste, of his opportunities, The result is a kaleidoscope of mixed beauty as of brilliant costumes.

SOCIETY AND THE KING.

Society, to take another view of the London Season, derives more from a King, who is endowed with all his capacities for pleasure, than his Majesty derives from his august surroundings. In the sense of being able to do what one likes with one's own, the Prince stands at a distinct advantage over his Majesty the King. A Sovereign is almost too august a personage to join in the midday gallop in the Row; but a Prince, on the other hand, suffers from no such disability. Indeed, when you think of it, a King dwells in an entanglement of disabilities. The average Englishman cannot feel like a king. Of course he may be a king all the same. In some one's eyes, no doubt, he is quite an emperor. The man in the street, who sees more of the world, and has emotions, may perhaps feel nearer the divine omnipotence of kingship. He is monarch of his sphere to this extent: he has the key of the street. It is a monarchy after a kind. Still it is not quite like being a king. The proud possession of the key is marred by the dismal consciousness of having no lock to fit it into. But his Majesty, the real king is not much better off, when you think of the austerities of form by which he is hedged about. He cannot use his latchkey with that comforting freedom which should attend the use of what Mr. Smedley calls "the pet abomination of the devil." His Majesty's trouble consists in too much ceremony. But while the King undoubtedly suffers from a great deal too much attention, what would monarchy be without attention? It is the sugar of State. The Court is constituted to pay his Majesty this attention; and it will have been observed from that deeply interesting State paper, the Report of the Committee on the King's Civil List, that more money is paid for bowing the Sovereign off his own premises than is allowed him by a grateful country to live comfortably in his own rooms. Quite useless to protest this is a paradox! Dear old England is paradox from the top of her highest Imperial mountain to the bottom of her deepest Imperial coal-pit.

I have often wondered why Windsor Castle was ever placed where it stands, Obviously it was built to afford a means of escape from town. Its site represents the convenience of dwelling at an inconvenient distance. Princes do not suffer from bores; and yet there is no bore so terrible as the old Court bore. He is the man that is sent to chasten the haughty spirit of sovereignty. And Windsor Castle, as the antidote to the bane, was built apparently to shelter its master from his persecutors. Great as may be the courage of the Court bore, it is not equal to a journey to Windsor.

We dwell sadly upon this aspect of the life of the courtly and Sovereign gentleman who has for so many years been the rallyingpoint of the London Season. In his new life, he must dwell in the oblique lights of a goldon isolation. Yes, there are some disadvantages in being a King. No King, unless it were a foreign monarch, posing as a moralist, and making a voyage of social discovery, could visit Bhulter's Lock on an English Sunday afternoon. There is no inherent harm in Boulter's Lock; but imagine the horror of the British Mawworm, who read in his morning paper that His Majesty was an interested spectator of the cheerful scene at Boulter's Lock yesterday afternoon. So Society may have the best of it here at least.

THE OFFICERS OF THE SOBRAON.

THE "Times of Ceylon" of June 5, says:—Captain Louis M. Wibmer, who was in command of the P. & O. liner "Sobraon" at the time of the unfortunate accident off the China coast, has arrived in Colombo, together with six officers of the ship, viz., Messrs. W. D. Armit, B. Ridgway, E. F. Daloy, G. Bain, Henry W. Sherys, and A. Hewitt. Captain Wibmer and the other officers had been detained at Hongkong for the purposes of the official investigation into the causes of the accident, and they arrived in Colombo by the P. & O. steamer "Canton" in time to meet the mail steamer "Himalaya," which will ake them to England.

POWELL'S BALSAM WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs—Lung Troubles.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Colds.—Night Coughs.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and reliable,
Trade Mark—Lion, Net and Mouse.
Established 1824. Sold by Chemists & Storekeepers throughout the world, Prepared by THOS. POWELL, Ld., London.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE AT BENARES.

IN the Court of Mr. H. T. Morgan, Joint Magistrate, Benares, the case of Ganga versus Major A. G. Cartwright, brought under Section 352 of the Indian Penal Code, was heard. The Magistrate's judgment is as follows: Major Cartwright, Commanding Wing, 2nd Prince of Wales Own Yorkshire Regiment at Benares, is charged by Ganga, servant of Mr. Hicks, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, with assaulting and using criminal violence to him at Benares Cantonment Stationed on May 11th. The complainant states that he got out of a third class carriage in the 10 p.m. train from Moghul Sarai and went to his master's first class carriage (three carriages in front) to take out his luggage. Mr. Hicks and Major Cartwright were in the first class carriage, the former sitting on the platform side, and the latter on other side. Ganga was getting into the carriage after opening the door when the Major got up from his seat and without a word of warning pushed him backwards on to the platform, pressing his hand against the complainant's forehead. The Major then got out himself and clenched his fists at Ganga on the platform. At this point Mr. Hicks intervened, and the subsequent proceedings have nothing to do with this case.

There can be no doubt that if Ganga's statement be true the action of pushing the complainant backwards would come under the definition of "criminal force" (Sections 349 and 350, Indian Penal Code) while the clenching of fist on the platform would come under the definition of "assault" as given in Section 351, Indian Penal Code, Both offences are punishable under Section 352, Indian Penal Code.

In the absence of Mr. Hicks (who has had to leave the station on sick leave) Ganga has produced as witnesses Najib-ul-la, an orderly constable, who had come to meet Mr. Hicks; Sukku, a punkah coolie, who had come to carry the luggage; and Lachman, a cook (not belonging to Mr. Hicks) who happened to be travelling in the same carriage with Ganga. The evidence of Sukku may be at once set aside as worthless. He was standing practically outside the station and was too far off to see anything at all. The evidence of the other two witnesses has, however, been given in a plain and straightforward manner, and has not been in any way shaken by cross-examination. Najibul-la tells exactly the same story as Ganga, both as to what occurred at the carriage door and what occurred on the platform. Lachman only saw what occurred at the carriage-door, and truthfully admits that he did not see what occurred on the platform, because there were people in front of him.

The statement of the Major must be divided into two parts:—First his account of what occurred at the door of the carriage is that he was standing in the doorway, and that the complainant jumped on to the step and tried to push his way by. The Major decided that it was a case either of the native giving way before him or him before the native, and pushed the complainant back on to the platform by the force of his own body. The Major's bearer, Pir Mahomed, is a witness for the defence. He admits that Ganga got to the carriage about two minutes before he did, but yet says that he was in time to see his master standing at the door, and Ganga trying cunningly (chalaki se) to get in before the sahib could get out. I am doubtful whether Pir Mahomed was there in time to see the occurrence at all. The other witness is Lieutenant Goodman, but he was not at the station, and only relates what Major Cartwright told him when he got home. This is not evidence. Major Cartwright has admitted that he does not think that he himself opened the door of the carriage He is inclined to think that he found it already open. From the evidence before me, I find it proved that it was Ganga who opened the door. In the act of opening it, he would naturally have followed in himself, and would thus not have confronted the Major until he was himself standing right in the doorway. Ganga was wearing his master's colours, and therefore the Major must have known what he had come for. As the servant had got thus far, it would have been natural to let him pass into the carriage and not to make him get out on to the platform again. We have, however, the Major's own admission that he pushed him out. This amounts to intentionally using force, and makes him liable to punishment under Section 353, Indian Penal Code,

As to what occurred on the platform, the Major says that he may have raised his finger in admonition,—a mannerism which he has when he wishes to enforce an observation. The observation in this case was that if the complainant did not mend his manners he would be getting a clip on the ear or words to that effect. The Major denies shaking his fist in the complainant's face,—but this is not what he is charged with. His statement implies that he does not quite remember what his action was. His bearer, however, adds that he had a book in one hand and a hat and stick in the other and therefore could not have clenched his fist. There can, however, be no doubt that he used words accompanied by gestures such as to make the complainant apprehend that he was about to commit an assault, and made himself again technically liable under Section 352 Indian Penal Code. This is clear from his own statement.

It is a pity that a case of this sort should ever have come into Court, but as it has come, I am bound to enforce the strict letter of the law. I find Major Cartwright guilty under Section 352, Indian Penal Code, and sentence him to pay a fine of Rs. 10. The amount of the fine will be paid to the complainant to meet his expenses in the case under Section 545, Criminal Procedure Code.

I cannot close this judgment without remarking on the unprofessional conduct of the Government Pleader, who, after first undertaking the case for the defence and hearing all the details of that defence, suddenly turned round and had the face to appear for the prosecution in my Court. I did not, of course, allow him to proceed, but turned him out of the Court. The complainant conducted his own case without legal assistance. But I am surprised that a man in the position of Government Pleader should have been guilty of such conduct, and bring it to the notice of the District Magistrate.

THE VALUE OF A DRESSING BAG.

IN the City of London Court, before Mr. Pitt-Lewis, K. C., Deputy Judge, Mr. Arthur Townsend, Leadenhall Street, E.C., sued the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for £11 5s., the value of a dressing bag which they had destroyed. He was a passenger from Marseilles to Port Said in December last, and, owing to the bad weather and some of the port holes being left open, his wife's dressing bag was soaked with sea water. The purser told the steward to dry it in the kitchen, but when the bag was brought back the bottom had been so much burned that the article was useless. It would cost £11 5s. to replace the bag, which was a gift. Mr. Rowlatt, the defendants' counsel, said that the plaintiff's ticket contained conditions which clearly exempted the defendants from any liability whatever for any negligence of their servants. The Deputy Judge said those exemptions referred to the contract of carriage. The undertaking by the steward was a separate contract, and the defendant Company were liable for the damage done. Mr. Rowlatt said that the point was of very great importance to the defendant Company. They had fought a good many hundred cases, but their exemptions had always been upheld. It would be a serious thing for the defendant Company if the Court were to disregard lightly the contracts by which the plaintiff was bound, and to hold the Company liable for every act of their servants. The steward hadno authority from the Company todry the bag. The Deputy Judge said he should find for the plaintiff for £5, and he would refuse leave to appeal. Mr. Rowlatt said they would willingly pay costs on the higher scale if leave to appeal were given, so important and far-reaching was the matter. The Deputy Judge refused.

THE total so far received by the Victoria Memorial Fund Committee, if it be decided at a later date to bring the larger subscriptions within the one lakh limit, is Rs. 33,43,209-13-9.

THE BEST FOR THE TEETH
Odol.
PRICE: R2:

THE ODOL BOTTLE (Patented throughout the world) is a unique ornament for every toilet table, and its use is novel and easy. (See Illustration.)

THE TASTE OF ODOL

is exceedingly agreeable, refreshing, and powerful. The cleaning of the teeth with Odol is practically, as refreshing for the mouth as a bath is for the body.

WHOLESALE:—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., Ltd., 23 to 21, Apollo reet, Bombay, Sole Consignees for British-India.

QUEEN DRAGA.

A ROYAL MYSTERY.

IT has been officially indicated that the immediate hopes of the Servian King and people that an heir to the throne might be born are not likely to be fulfilled. There has been great excitement in Belgrade, and remarkable stories are afloat.

Regarding the scandal, whether it will have serious consequences depends upon the truth or otherwise of the statement that Queen Draga had deceived the youthful King before the marriage took place. On the other hand, it is suggested that it may be merely a case of hysteria. If the former suggestion should be confirmed, the divorce and expulsion of the Queen and even the abdication of King Alexander, are considered likely consequences.

Violent scenes are reported to have taken place quite recently between the King and his Consort. Public rumour even goes so far as to suggest that the Queen intended to substitute a child expected by her sister, but that this intention could not be carried out. Information from a trustworthy source, says the Vienna correspondent of the "Chronicle," seems to confirm this, but it must of course be taken with all reserve.

It is recalled by the "Standard" that in a speech from the Throne King Alexander mentioned that the country might hope for the continuation of the Dynasty. He quarrelled both with his father and mother for the sake of his wife; and, in a letter to an exalted personage, he excused himself for not having attended his father's bedside during Milan's last hours by saying that he was unable to leave the Queen in the delicate state of her health.

The King changed the Constitution mainly in order to insert in it a Clause allowing a daughter, in default of a son, to succeed him on the Throne, and making the Queen-Widow Regent during the minority of such an heir of either sex. He also accepted the gift of a cradle in gold and silver from the district of Poscharevatz, and of another in mahogany and rosewood, from the district of Nish.

The Czar was to stand godfather to the expected successor to the throne, and it was owing to a warning received that Professor Stegiroff, of Moscow University, visited Belgrade. After spending several weeks there he declared to King Alexander that he did not believe the expected event would happen. Queen Draga's own doctor, a French accoucheur, however gave an entirely opposite view. Professor Wertheim, of Vienna has also visited the Queen.

The Queen is reported to be ill, and King Alexander is greatly perturbed.

At an interview given to the Belgrade correspondent of the "Neue Freie Presse," Dr. Vuitch, the Servian Prime Minister, mentioned that he was told by Dr. Cantacuzene that the Queen Roumania, known in literature as "Carmen Sylva," had been many years ago the victim of a similar mistake.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Standard" states that life in Belgrade seems to be going on as usual, and there is not a shadow of that excitement which, according to sensational reports published in the less reputable papers in Vienna and Budapest, reigns throughout Servia.

The wild rumours that Queen Draga is to be sent to a nunnery in Russia, that she attempted suicide, etc., are purely imaginative.

Should the Obrenovitch dynasty in Servia become extinct, it would greatly encourage the agitation against King Alexander in favour of pretenders from other Houses, especially the reigning House in Montenegro. But King Alexander is still young, and the contingency of his demise need scarcely be taken into consideration.

Belgrade, May 19.—There is no foundation for rumours that have been set in circulation to the effect that the Servian Cabinet has tendered its resignation—Reuter.

Reuter's representative at Belgrade states it was officially announced on Tuesday that Queen Draga had resumed her place at the Royal table, it is stated that Mme. Petrovics, hitherto lady-in-waiting to the Queen, has left the Court service in consequence of her forthcoming marriage.

Dr. Caulet is about to publish all the official documents in connection with the case of the Queen.

The Czar has telegraphed his hearty thanks for the kind greetings sent him by the King and Queen of Servia in a telegram on one occasion of his Majesty's birthday.

Stories continue to emanate from Vienna to the effect that there is a strong feeling rising against the Obrenovitch dynasty in Servia. The "Wiener Tagblatt" states that "King Alexander can only save the situation by divorcing Queen Draga, and this he shows no disposition to do. Revolutionary changes are probable within a short time."

The Pretender to the Throne is Prince Peter Karageorgevitch, who is living, an "Express" correspondent states, in Geneva. He shows little interest in politics, but is wealthy, and the Princess, who is a daughter of the Prince of Montenegro, takes a deep interest in Servian affairs, The Prince's two sons are in training for the Russian Army.

THE TURKISH POSTAL DIFFICULTY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 19.—On Friday, Tewfik Pasha called not only upon the Austrian and German Ambassadors but also upon Sir Nicholas O'Conor and M. Constans, but as the two latter were absent at the time. Mourf Bey was sent to the British and French Embassies in the evening to notify them that the Ottoman Government desired the re-establishment of the status quo ante in regard to the carriage of the mails. The Ambassadors consider the proposals of the Porte inadequate, but an exchange of views between them and their Governments is proceeding, and meanwhile the matter is in abeyance. The belief is general that the Embassies will carry out the measures upon which they had already decided without allowing themselves to be influenced by the yielding attitude of the Porte. Yesterday the directors of the Foreign Post offices met and decided to make the following recommendations to their Ambassadors:—

1.—That the mails despatched on arriving by the Orient express shall be entrusted to the train officials.

2.—That mails despatched or arriving by ordinary tram shall be enclosed in a special carriage to be placed in the charge of a special employe.

3.—That the extraordinary expenditure incurred up to the present by the despatch of special couriers shall be deducted from the sums due to the Ottoman Postal Administration for the transport of mails in the past.

It is hoped in commercial circles that the Ambassadors will adopt these proposals, which the directors regard as responding to the requirements of the ituation, and as guaranteeing in the future the involability of foreign correspondence.

The foreign directors will ignore this circular, and will this evening send an employe with the foreign mails as they have done since the incident of the 5th inst.—Reuter.

Constantinople, May 20.—It appears that Germany, while declining to take part in some combined action of the Powers interested in the postal dispute advised the Palace to give way in order to avoid humiliation. In return for her friendly attitude in this matter, Germany is stated to have obtained the settlement of certain pending matters.

To Sir Nicholas O'Connor, the British Ambassador, Tewfik Pasha has expressed the regret of the Porte on account of the seizure of the foreign mail bags on the 5th inst. and gave assurances that no difficulty would in future be created in regard to them. Thus, owing to the firm attitude taken up by Great Britain, Austria, and France, the Palace has received a serious check, and has been compelled to abandon its campaign against the foreign post offices. Nevertheless, pending receipt of instructions from the Governments concerned the foreign mail bags will continue to be forwarded by employes of the foreign post offices—Reuter.

Constantinople, May 21.—In view of the frequent instances in which the Porte has failed to fulfil its promises, the official assurance given by Tewfik Pasha that in future the Government will not arbitrarily interfere with the foreign post offices in Turkey, does not command entire confidence. The British, French, and Austro-Hungarian Ambassadors are waiting therefore to see how the assurance given by the Minister for Foreign Affairs will be carried out in the case of the British post office at Salonika, and the Austro-Hungarian post office at Smyrna before regarding the incident as definitely closed. Meanwhile the foreign mail-bags continue to be received and forwarded under the charge of special foreign couriers. No doubt is any longer entertained that Germany declined to be a party to the comminatory Note which it was proposed to address to the Porte with the object of obtaining satisfaction, and contented herself with the informal apologies offered by Tewfik Pasha on the 17th inst. Although the Ottoman Foreign Minister yesterday went to Baron Marschall and made the same official communication as to Sir Nicholas O'Conor, Baron Calice, and M. Constans, the German Ambassador did not address to the Porte a Note taking cognisance of Tewfik Pasha's declaration, as was done by the other three Ambassadors interested. Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, and France intended to act without Germany had not the Porte given satisfaction, and even now it is understood that these three Powers will take efficacious action should the Porte's assurances not be carried out.—Reuter.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

RUSSIA AND MANCHURIA.

THE Paris correspondent of *The Times* writes:—

One of the most competent men in everything pertaining to China—its languages, social and political organism, its history and its present condition—who is just back from Manchuria and Mongolia, has communicated to me the following information, which is of considerable interest in view of the so-called treaty between Russia and China recently divulged by *The Times* Correspondent in China. I should add that the author of the letter is about to be appointed professor of Chinese in one of the leading philological chairs on the Continent:—

The real explanation of the Chinese enigma is the anterior existence, not merely of connivance, but of real community of action between the Chinese and Russian Governments. The pacific annexation of Manchuria and the establishment, now nearly complete, of a Russian *regime* in this great and rich country, is only a small episode in the vast enterprise which the two despots are directing against Western expansion. But, as this episode is the most recent, and as, furthermore, it is out of the question to explain, in a single article, the whole of Russo-Chinese activity, it is better to deal for the moment solely with the Manchurian question, and to reserve for another time the account of the annexation of Mongolia, the protectorate over Tibet, and Russian ascendency over the Manchu dynasty now reigning in China.

It is not so very surprising that the Russo-Chinese treaty ceding Manchuria to Russia should have been kept secret. But what is really astounding is that for a whole year Europe could have been hoodwinked and deceived as to events of world-wide importance, political revolutions concerning countries 30 times bigger than Great Britain.

The treaty to which I have referred—the place, the time, and the signers of which are known—was concluded before the artifice of the sinister tragi-comedy of Peking, with the intent of settling the relations between Russia and China as they were to exist after these troubles. The new treaty, utterly fictitious, which has just made such a stir in Europe, and, with the clever comedy of the Chinese refusal, constitutes, certainly, one of the most prodigious jokes ever comcocted in history, deals with matters long settled, not merely on paper, but in reality. The exact description of this reality will suffice to prove this point.

From the diplomatic point of view one fact characterizes the whole affair. This is that in Manchuria, as indeed in Mongolia, the population was already informed as to certain events long before they occurred, and, what is more, officially informed. Thus, last July, for instance, a high Chinese official in Mongolia was in a position to discuss at length the reasons which had led to the occupation of Peking by the Russians (sic!), and the circular in which this personage embodied his information contained edifying details as to Russian authority in tributary countries. When, finally, the situation at Peking was sufficiently involved to excuse the adoption of military measures, or when, in other words, it became possible to occupy, in the eyes of Europe, the countries which Russia had already the right to consider its own, a proclamation was printed which was sent out all over Manchuria and Mongolia. This proclamation contained, in the Chinese version, the only one I was able to get hold of, the following phrases:—

"Governor-General Grodekoff publishes and posts up a manifesto saying:—"The old tradition of unalterable friendship between the Tsar and the Kwang-Te exists as much as ever. The minds of some of our subjects have been troubled in consequence of a revolt in the Middle Empire. The fraternal friendship of the Russian and Chinese lords having never been closer than at present, and the Chinese Court being in an embarrassed situation . . . the Tsar continuing the old amicable traditions, obliging him to lend fraternal aid, comes to assist the Chinese Government for the re-establishment of order, and to this end puts troops at his disposal. There is therefore no state of war. . . . The subjects of both Powers should, therefore, be in as good relations as the Governments. Quarrels and insults between them will therefore be severely punished. Any obstacle to pacific trade, save as regards the Russian troops, will be considered as brigandage. . . . It is thus to be hoped that the allied Governments will shortly re-establish complete tranquillity. . . .'"

The excellent impression, decisive even, made on the population by this manifesto was marred three weeks later by the monstrous and horrible drowning of Blagovestchensk. This criminal act, while providing Russia with the pretext for occupying Manchuria, was, in reality, the consequence of a fatal misunderstanding on the part of General Gribski, who, according to a Russian saying, never excelled by his quick intelligence. For the Russian Government the only question was how to find a reason for convincing Europe that an acute state of war existed on the Russo-Chinese frontier. The great difficulty was the fact, never noted in Europe, that, in spite of all the telegrams and assertions of the Official Monitor of the Russian Empire, there have never been Boxers in Manchuria, nor, since the Japanese war, Chinese regulars. What the Russian Government calls, and the European public thinks to be, now "Boxers," now "Chinese troops," or merely "enemies," are the Honhouses (in Chinese, "Hong-ho-Tsz," brigands). They were once workmen, deserters from the big gold mines being worked by the Chinese Government in Northern Manchuria. As this mining district is in a region very insalubrious as to its climate, not only were all sorts of strange characters hired as workmen, but a very large number of malefactors were engaged and forced to work in the mines. The country is almost uninhabited, and as all control is necessarily impossible these men deserted "en masse" to hunt for gold on their own account. The Government sent thither constantly fresh workmen who, as soon as possible, followed suit. There was finally a disastrous surplus population in the country. Little gold and many prospectors, and thereupon these poor creatures, with really extraordinary cleverness, formed a republic of brigands, with a constitution and a special legislative assembly and judiciary. For more than a decade these Honhouses were the masters of all the routes in the country, so that even the high Chinese officials when making their tours had to arrange with them for a free passage. Such are the "enemies" of the Russians.

Now this enemy, which can always be had at one's disposal for a few roubles, numbering only a few hundred individuals, saved the world policy of the Empire of the Tsars. Under the silent and conniving guns of Russia it crossed the Amur, near Blagovestchensk, and sacked two peasants' hovels on Russian territory. This is what is called China attacking Russia. An official ukase mobilized the Siberian army, a secret ukase the army of Poland. An official telegram, as follows, was sent to Blagovestchensk:—"Fling the Chinese across the Amur." Such was the announcement to anxious Europe of the beginning of the imaginary hostilities in Manchuria. Gribski and his bloodthirsty Cossacks, however, took the telegram literally. They sacked the property of all peaceful Chinamen in the country, although they form the only civilizing element and literally flung 4,800 men, women, and children into the water. They were all drowned. Only the severe punishment of Gribski saved the Russo-Chinese alliance. Europe, meanwhile, having understood the necessity for Russia to make an energetic war on China, Grodekoff peaceably traversed Manchuria. The few Honhouses met with on the way were the theme of telegrams of victory. But the Cossacks, almost all of whom are of Bouriate or Mongol race, and Buddhists were received as friends and brothers by the population, and often as liberators from the Honhouse tyranny. Towards the end of September Grodekoff got up splendid reviews, in which he thanked the troops in his order of the day "for having valorously acquired for the Russian Empire the old Chinese province of Manchuria and the right bank of the Amur."

The majority of the Honhouses, who had retired southward, found an opportunity, to the immense joy, and it is even said at the instigation, of the engineers, partially to destroy the Manchurian Railway, with its construction stations, and thus to paralyse the possible control of an inquiry commission which had already been named for the purpose of discovering the gigantic frauds committed in that country. Moreover, the friendly sentiments of the population, which is entirely Chinese, could only increase as fast as the Russians hunted the Honhouses out of the country. These were reasons enough for sending against these brigands the expeditions, the news of which filled Europe with the warlike renown of Grodekoff.

In the meanwhile, very friendly relations were formed between the Russians and the Chinese inhabitants; and in Russia it is better known than here that military force makes no impression on the general run of Chinese and particularly on the Buddhist Chinese. Army and war in their code of morals are criminal and even, carnivorous institutions. The soldier and the officer, as professional killers, will be born again, according to their doctrine, as wild beasts, and the glory and splendour of a Waldersee, as I have often heard Chinese say, excites simply contempt and, in refined minds, only pity. It is well known in Russia that economic forces alone make any impression on the Chinese. Therefore, to secure the country acquired by treaty and peaceful military occupation three things were essential: to clear the country of the Honhouses, forestall competition by the introduction of Russian colonists, and establish the Russian fiscal *regime*. The accomplishment of these tasks, prepared a long while ago at St. Petersburg, is now nearly finished.

As for the Honhouses, England has seen how vigorously Russia put them outside of her new province and how she succeeded at the same time in discrediting her European "allies." In driving the Honhouses towards the South there was sure to be a moment when, reaching the only practicable outlet of the country, they could not help falling at Shan-hai-kwan upon a European colony. Harassed in the rear, the wretched lot fell with the force of despair upon all the obstacles that barred their way, and it is thus that England is indebted to Russia for the recent rebuff she experienced and the whole of Europe for the fresh outbreaks in the northern part of Chi—li. But Russia has finally rid herself of the Honhouses.

As for the Russian colonization of the country, a beginning was made last November upon the vastest scale imaginable. In fact, there were last summer, according to the European journals, some 80,000 emigrants at Stretensk, the terminus of the Trans-Siberian Railway; they were prevented from going further for want of means of communication, and suffered greatly from famine. These poor people were there in an absolutely uncultivated region where it was impossible for them to stay. They had been, in fact, since their departure from Russia in April destined for Manchuria. In November they were transported to Harbin, and since then they have received fresh concessions in Central Manchuria, especially along the Argun.

Finally, as regards the fiscal "regime," which was necessarily the most difficult question, the point was to form a civil Government which might one day open the eyes of Europe as to the real character of Russian conquest. The issue of the dilemma had, however, long been obvious. Russia possesses in the Far East, for the accomplishment of everything that is permitted to private individuals but forbidden to States, an agent of an extraordinary cleverness and power—namely, the Russo-Chinese Bank. It was created with reference to the Trans-Manchurian Railway. It acts, however, now as gold prospector, now as mine proprietor, now as constructor of fortresses, now as railway director, now as banker, now as secret ambassador, or, again, as big financier, but always as the incarnation of the political schemes of the Government. In the case of a people where, as among the Chinese, political organization at once takes the place of politics, patriotism, and religion, this bank was bound to be, by its numerous branches, a political agent of the first importance. Its great resources and the rapidity with which it granted discounts quickly secured for it general sympathy and influence.

Now, the Russian fiscal "regime" is characterized for the people, and especially those of Asia, by the "Kaznatcheistu," or Government treasury offices, which are practically the symbol of Russian domination. These establishments receive the tax money, pay the salaries, and are at the same time the agents of the Imperial Bank and Savings Bank. The employes are necessarily functionaries of the Ministry of Finance. These treasury offices which, for the Chinese are the symbol of a definitive and pacific domination in contradistinction to the military "regime" peculiar to warlike invasions of short duration, were introduced into Manchuria as early as last December. The work was very skilfully done. The staff of the Russo-Chinese Bank was simply increased by stealthily adding a number of functionaries of the Ministry so that each agency might be at the same time a Kaznatcheistu. A school had already existed for the past five years at Ourga in Mongolia where the Chinese, Mongolian and Manchurian languages were taught to the young Russian officials. High officials of the tax department, of the Imperial Bank and Savings Bank, inspectors who studied the means of introducing Russian taxes, as well as geometers who established the survey and register of land, are still pursuing their work of organization. Russian paper money is everywhere legal tender.

The Chinese of Manchuria already seem to prefer the Russian "regime" to the Chinese. The reigning dynasty in China is Manchurian, and as such foreign and very little liked by the Chinese. This explains why we sometimes hear such remarks as this;—"We Chinese have nearly always had foreign dynasties. A Russian Emperor or a Manchurian Emperor is of no importance. The only question is to know where we shall be the happiest."

A vote of the whole people in Manchuria which would decide between Russia and the Manchurian dynasty would certainly be favourable to Russia, and this would once again show that war is an absurdity, and that Russia, to the detriment of the West, is conquering by its policy with great ease, while its pretended allies are failing lamentably in spite of all military efforts. A proof of this state of things is to be found in the now complete history of the annexation of Mongolia by the Russian Government.

A STORY OF THE CENTURY.

HERE is a quotation from an old friend of mine and of yours—a doctor, one of the wisest, most kindly-hearted, and successful of the men who compose his useful profession.

"One thing," he says, "I have been telling my patients for the past forty years, that so far at least as the science of medicine is concerned the human mind is merely a name for a group of brain functions. The food in the blood acts chemically upon certain nerve centres, and this is mysteriously worked up into what we call reason. In other words, the condition of the mind depends upon that of the body.

"For example," continues the doctor, "there are people who are troubled by irritability, great mental depression, sleeplessness, mental hallucination, and those symptoms expressed by the general term 'nervousness,' (and who also fear insanity), who might either avoid such sufferings or be cured in a month, if they but knew that at the bottom of the whole business lie the poisonous products of imperfect digestion. 'Ninety per cent. of all the cases of mental and nervous ailments in persons under fifty are directly due to dyspepsia.'"

Now we will listen to Mr. George Bath.

"For many years," he says, "my life was marred and spoilt by indigestion. At first only slight, the attacks became more and more severe as the years rolled by, until at last I was a mere physical wreck, a ready prey for every disease. My head was racked with pain, fierce darting, stabbing, rending pains. that almost drove me frantic. I had no relish for food, and what morsel I did swallow filled my body with wind and caused a most oppressive sense of fulness on the chest.

"What with a distressing sense of sinking in the stomach, and a constant feeling of sickness, through the foul state of my tongue, I felt, as I looked, 'of all men most miserable.'

"This wretched existence—it wasn't life—I dragged on for *twenty years* with just a short respite now and then. Each year the disease tightened its grip, sapping my strength and vitality. Doctors examined me and gave me medicine. They lightened my purse but not my ills. At times I turned quite dizzy and faint, and got so nervous and depressed that I scarcely dared venture out of doors.

"My whole nervous system seemed unstrung; the slightest noise distressed me. Why the ticking of a clock, in *another room*, was sufficient to keep me awake for hours, and a knock at the door would make me jump and tremble all over. "Friends shook their heads as they saw me tottering about more dead than alive, and said "Bath has not long to live, poor follow" That was six years ago, but I'm alive still and very much alive too. Why, I seem to be getting younger every day, Though I am now seventy years of age, I am so brimful of energy and animal spirits that I feel equal to anything. It was Seigel's Syrup that wrought the change, nothing else, I owe my life to its wonderful power.

"Now, forty clocks ticking wouldn't spoil my sleep and food must be very indigestible indeed to upset me. I would rather lose £50 than be without Seigel's Syrup, for it has made a man of me, and added years of happiness to my life." George Bath, Trefusis Villa, Windmill Road, New Brompton, Kent. April 25th, 1900.

No word of the writer's can add one jot or tittle to Mr. Bath's frank and eloquent statement, the truth of which is vouched for by many independent witnesses, among them being Mr. John Scrace, Relieving Officer, Medway Union, Chatham, and Mr. A. Durrant Short Street, Luton Road, Chatham, to both of whom Mr. Bath is personally known.

Now turn back to the quotation from the old doctor, and you will learn what Mr. Bath's disease was. No, never mind, I will set it down here—it was dyspepsia. Oh, if my voice could but reach all the suffering men and women in dear old England, how I would shout to them the old doctors deep saying and the story of Mr. Bath's illness and cure, But, as it is, we must take the chances of their seeing this report in print.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburns, soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion It is free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, of 67 Hatton Garden, London.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

COLONEL HENDERSON, the Speaker of the American House of Representatives, will soon be on his native heath again. He is going on a visit to Scotland. Colonel Henderson is one of the clever Scots who have worked their way to the highest positions in other countries than their own. He is a canny Highlander, born sixty-one years ago in Aberdeenshire, but he has been out of Scotland since he was a boy of six, and his native land is hardly as familiar to him as he would like it to be. It is said that he left it so early through the vigorous action of his father in regard to an earl who was his landlord. An earl had dropped dead, and the new landlord gave the farmer notice, so the story runs, to leave in two days. The farmer retorted by throwing the earl out of doors, and the end of the matter was that the Hendersons bade a long farewell to all the beauty of Scotland, and took up their home "on the other side."

The move was not an unhappy one for the son. David Brenner Henderson was born to hold high office, and America gave him scope for his ambition. "There goes a lad who will be either a great minister of the Gospel or a commanding leader of men," said a neighbour to Henderson's father one day, and the prophecy has come true. Colonel Henderson is a leader of men. He has won his way to the highest place America's Parliament can offer a man, and he has climbed so high in spite of obstacles which would have kept back ninety-nine in a hundred men. For colonel Henderson is a cripple who could not walk an inch without the help of a wooden leg. He is probably the most distinguished one-legged man in the world.

Colonel Henderson was one of the first students to volunteer for the front when the civil war broke out. He was twenty-one, with all the ardour and ambition of youth, and it was he who sounded the war cry at the University of Upper Iowa. After prayers, one morning he rose and asked to be allowed to address the students on a serious theme, and the permission was forthcoming. David Henderson made a speech which roused the University to such a scene as had never before been witnessed within its walls, and he wound up an eloquent oration with the striking phrase: "We therefore drop our books to fight our country's battles." Over a hundred students accompanied him to the front, and there, at a battle at Corinth, his leg was shot away. He had won the rank of colonel before he went home disabled, and after a period of the law he entered politics. To-day he is Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington, and there is not a more popular man in the public life of the Republic than he.

An envelope was the clue by which Mrs. Dyer was convicted in a case of murder, and a sheet of blank paper was instrumental in securing the arrest of a wife murderer near Birmingham six years ago. The guilt of a murderer in America was established some years since by a few hairs which were found on the clothing of his victim. Investigation showed that the hairs belonged to the mane of the murderer's horse, which the man was known to have ridden at the time and near the place of the murder.

A case which sounds suspiciously like fiction, but which was reported in all the newspapers a few years ago, shows how a woman's smile once cost a life. A miner at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, took in another miner as a lodger. One day the two descended the pit together, and the lodger reached the top alone. He appeared frantic, and reported that his mate had been killed by firedamp. The story was believed, the body recovered, and the funeral arranged. Before the departure from the house, however, the undertaker chanced to see the heartbroken widow joyously chatting and laughing with the lodger. The smile was fatal It aroused suspicion, the funeral was postponed, and it transpired that the husband had been the victim of a murder plot, for which the culprit was executed on his own confession.

The annals of the London police tell many a strange tale of momentous consequences from trifles. A thief once broke into a doctor's house, and the doctor discovered his uninvited guest in the consulting-room. Taking up the bottle nearest at hand, the doctor hurled it at the intruder and hit him in the neck, breaking the bottle. The next day the police came across a notorious thief with a suspicious odour of peppermint about him, and the doctor recognised his friend of the night before. He has probably let doctors alone since; there is evidently a special risk in burgling a surgery.

The Czar was 31 on May 17. He is probably the most powerful man of his age that the world has known in our time. To be ruler of a hundred and thirty millions of the human race at twenty-six is an experience which has only come to one living man—which has come, perhaps, to only one man since the world began. At that age Nicholas II became Emperor of Russia, absolute ruler of one of the largest countries in the world. Of the fifteen hundred millions of people on the face of the earth, one in twelve bowed down to this young man, at whose bidding two and a half million men would rise in arms.

There is nothing in the world more pathetic. Those who know the Czar tell us that he is the most lovable of men, sensitive to a high degree, living a quiet family life with a passionate love of home and children, yet weighed down with the cares of a mighty Empire. He longs to be known, say his friends, as Nicolas the Educator, whose dream it is to lead his people out of Eastern darkness into Western light. There are those who speak of the Russian despotism as if the Czar were a modern Pharaoh, delighting in the miseries of his subjects; and Nicholas II has certainly given ground for his enemies to speak ill of him. He is an insoluble paradox, whose act one day—as, for instance, his Peace Rescript—is quite inconsistent with his act another day—as, for instance, his persecution of the Finns. But the probable truth is that the young Emperor is oppressed and overwhelmed by the appalling responsibility that rests upon him, and that half the acts committed in his name are not his acts at all. The Czar, said one who knows him the other day, knows less about Russia than many an Englishman, and the remark is as likely as not to be true.

There is little doubt, in spite of much that seems to suggest the contrary, that if the Czar were the master of his Ministers instead of their tool, Russia would not be on the verge of revolution to-day. At the beginning of his reign he put himself on the side of common-sense in the Army by setting the officers an example which they are not likely to forget. A young lieutenant had offended his colleagues by riding in a tram down to the barracks. "Gentlemen," said the Emperor, "I hear that to ride in a tram is considered beneath the dignity of an officer in your regiment. I am your colonel, and I have just been riding in a tram. Do you wish me to send in my papers?" This little speech settled the matter, and the regiment has lost a good deal of its snobbishness since then

Nicholas II. holds a colonelcy in our own Army. An interesting story is told in connection with his appointment. Sir "C.-B." was at the War Office when Queen Victoria suggested that the Czar should be made a British colonel, and it is said that he spent some time in trying to persuade the Queen that such a course was impossible, inasmuch as every other crowned head in Europe would expect the same honour. Queen Victoria listened patiently, and then said, quietly: "It may be impossible, but it will have to be done all the same.

Lord Roberts, who will soon be as apt at opening bazaars as he is at leading campaigns has had one or two odd experiences of late. The other day he was mistaken by a clergyman on a country road for "one of those dreadful land speculators"; not long ago he was confused with a racehorse named Lord Bobs; and was announced through the misunderstanding as being on his way to the country house of a Welsh nobleman, whose servants met the train expecting to see the hero of Pretoria. whereas what they did see was a prize bull. The Cambridge Senior Wrangler, who on the night after he had gained his honours, entered the opera at the same moment as a popular prince, had some excuse for accepting the cheers of the audience and bowing in acknowledgment of the plaudits intended for the prince, but the situation was none the less very awkward.

William Black, whose name has been before us during the last few days, once found himself in a position more awkward than that of the Senior Wrangler. After the appearance of one of his novels he received a letter from an old lady who declared that, as an incident mentioned in his book could be known to no one else, he must be her son whom she had long lost, and she begged him, now that he had become famous and rich, not to disown his aged mother. Mr. Black wrote a kindly letter in which he tried to rid the old lady of her delusion, but she became more pitiful than before, and at last the novelist visited her in the hope that he might set her mind at rest. But it was not to be. He left the poor woman still deceived, and he was heard to say afterwards that the meeting was one of the most painful experiences he had ever passed through.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

It is obvious that every possible precaution should be taken to prevent any alarms on the electric underground railways, because if a panic arises escape from any seeming danger is well-nigh impossible. A case in point occurred in Paris last week. A stack of timber adjoining one of the stations of the underground electric railway by some means or other caught fire and a train emerging from the tunnel plunged into the flames. The engine-driver, however, was smart enough to let his train go on through the station instead of stopping it, with the result at any rate that the passengers escaped the dangers of fire. But the tunnel on the other side was full of smoke, a panic arose, and several persons were badly injured in the scramble to get out of the train and the tunnel. This accident emphasises, as we have said, the necessity of keeping the line of route quite free from the possibility of dangers of this incidental sort. Apart from the risk of receiving a powerful current along the track there is the risk also of being deprived of air unless the ventilation is very efficient In the accident at Paris, however, it is probable that the efficiency of the ventilation or the effect of the heat-currents served to draw both flame and smoke into the tunnel. By the good sense of the guard the passengers were warned to keep off the electric cable— a warning which probably made the whole occurrence less disastrous than it might have been.

Experienced workers with the camera know the liability of moisture to condense upon the lens when the apparatus is taken into a place warmer than itself, the atmosphere of which is saturated or nearly satured with moisture. Under the ordinary conditions of working with a stand camera there is not much probability of the clouding of the objective being overlooked, as the image of the focussing screen will be indistinct. The only remedy is to raise the temperature of the lense to that of the surroundings, a common expedient being to put the lens into an inner pocket. With the hand camera there is a much greater probability of overlooking any clouding of the objective by the condensation of moisture, a matter to which M. Bellieni called attention at a recent meeting of the French Photographic Society. M. Bellieni pointed out that a warm hand held near the lens, as in the act of releasing the shutter, will sometimes cloud the lens for an instant, and mar the result: he also showed examples of indistinctness resulting from the use of a clouded lens. A trace of soap rubbed on the lens, and well polished off, tends to lessen the bad effects of condensed moisture, as the trace of soap causes the condensed moisture to spread into a film.

The condition of rest which we call sleep is a phenomenon which characterises the central nervous system of all the higher animals, recurring once at least in the course of the twenty-four hours. Some ascribe the periodicity of sleep to the action of the waste products of the tissues, especially lactic acid; others offer as an explanation the vascular changes in the brain, associating sleep with anæmia. So much has been done in neurology that men have naturally turned to that branch of study for the elucidation of the problem, but unfortunately, though the number of investigators is many, the views expressed are also as many, and differ widely in every way. The production of both natural and hypnotic sleep has been attributed to the retraction of processes of the nerve cell, leading to a partial separation of the union of the nerves cell with another, which exist by reason of the close contiguity of processes with cell bodies or of processes, a conjunction usually described by the term "synapes." It is not, however, possible to accept this retraction theory, because there are many facts which tend to show that the condition of sleep is concomitant with a general diffusion or protraction of nerve cell process.

According to the "Scientific American," the Constitution, the new America Cup defender, which will race Shamrock II., is a highpowered Columbia with the same sheer-plan, same draft, lighter hull, more lead, one foot more beam, less dead-rise, a flatter floor, a harder bilge, and about 10 per cent. more sail, or, in all, about 1,300 square feet. Her dimensions are:—Length over all, 132 feet 6 inches; length on water-line at normal draught, 89 feet 9 inches; beam, 25 feet 21-2 inches; normal draught, 19 feet 10 inches. She will be sailed by Mr. W. B. Duncan, jun. The journal expects her to beat the Columbia over a 30-miles course by 10 minutes in light airs, and five in a breeze, which would mean an advantage of 18 and 11 minutes over Shamrock I.

According to Dr. Cartaz an excellent new medicine for the stomach has been found in "persodine," which has been studied by Dr. Nicolas of Lyons. It stimulates digestion, and is a true aperient. The salt is taken in pure water while fasting 1 or 1-2 hours before meals, the dose being 20 centigrammes (metric system) to a quarter glass. After the second or third day the effect is marked even on consumptives.

Herr Humann, in a paper to the German Association of Sugar Makers, describes the woody fibre filters of Stentzel, which are employed for filtering the saccharine juices.

M. Chenuz, 71, Rue St. Jacques, Etampes (Seine et Oise), France has invented an automatic "chair" for holding rails in place, which is now under trial in England, and has given satisfaction. It requires no wooden keys or wedges for fixing the rails, which are apt to work loose.

Dr. Javal recently presented to the Academie de Medecine, Paris, an ingenious board enabling blind persons to write in ordinary characters. It has a rest or pivot for the elbow of the writer, and other devices for keeping the lines even.

According to Professor W. C. M'Intosh, in the "Annals and Magazine of Natural History," the hypothesis of protective colouration in marine animals has been carried too far. In many cases protection of the animal from its enemies does not seem the right explanation of its colour. The whole subject, he thinks, needs revision.

According to Mr. Carl Kingsley, "coherers" for wireless telegraphy may be compared relatively as regards sensitiveness by measuring the height of the vertical wire they want to receive the signals well, or, absolutely, by measuring the voltage at which their initial resistance gives way.

The American "Electrical World" states that Spain is to adopt the Marconi wireless telegraph. The Canery and Balearic Islands are to be connected among themselves and with the Continent. Alageciras and Tarifa will also be put in communication with Centa and other parts of Morocco.

A new solder containing the requisite quantity of rosin to make a flux is introduced by the Patent Solder Co. The solder is in the form of a tube with a narrow bore filled with the rosin.

The Prince of Monaco, who is well known for his oceanic researches, is to try and form a permanent International Maritime Bureau concerned with all maritime affairs of international importance, such as lighting, buoyage, fisheries, help for sailors, &c.

The "Bulletino della Societa Sismologica Italiana" describes a new seismometer for registering earthquakes and tremors of the ground, which has been invented by Signor Oddone. It represents the relative not the absolute, movement of a point in the ground.

The "grand prix" of £4,000 offered by M. Deutsch through the Aero Club of Paris, for an aerial voyage from the Clubhouse round the Eiffel Tower will remain open for competition till October 31st. Competitors will get full information from the Secretary of the Club, 48, Rue du Collisee, Paris. We may add that £160 (interest on the prize money for last year) awarded to M. Santos Dumont, who built a small dirigeable balloon carrying one person, and hopes to win the prize, has been returned by him and is to be applied to founding a new prize.

The mirage of Mount Fairweather, Alaska, which is called the "silent city of Alaska," has been studied by a party of scientists from Vancouver. It extends for about six miles along the mountain side and resembles the city of Bristol, England. A report of their observations is to be published shortly.

Dr. Walter Myers, who died of yellow fever at Para while investigating it for the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, is to have a memorial brass in University College, Liverpool, and another in Birmingham University. A Walter Myers chair of Tropical Medicine and a Fellowship are also to be founded in the school.

A feature of the Naval and Military Exhibition at the Crystal Palace will be the balloon employed by Sir Redvers Buller during the siege of Ladysmith. War kites, wireless telegraphy, and Rontgen radiography are being shown, and there is also an Arctic section.

An American Roman Catholic is to present the Pope with a telescope larger than that shown at the Paris Exhibition last year.

According to M. Coupin in the "Revue Scientifique," a common sparrow in a cage was found to imitate the chirping of grasshoppers kept near. Young linnets have been known to learn the song of the nightingale.

The Florida State Teachers' Association have at the instance of Professor Bierly, of the State College, taken up the subject of child study and made of it a special department. We may add that a useful little book on the nature of the child by Mr. W. B. Drummond has just appeared in this country.

Mr. James D. Reid, who died recently, was an associate of Morse. He was born in Edinburgh, went to Canada in his 16th year, then to Rochester, U.S., where he met Morse and assisted him to perfect his telegraph. He opened the first telegraph office in Pittsburg and when young Andrew Carnegie applied for a job as messenger employed him. This, according to Carnegie, was the starting point of his prosperity.

A PERFECT BEVERAGE.

Preferred by Connoisseurs for its high quality and delicious natural flavor.

van Houten's Cocoa

Rich in nourishing and stimulating properties, it builds up and invigorates the system.

Best & Goes Farthest.

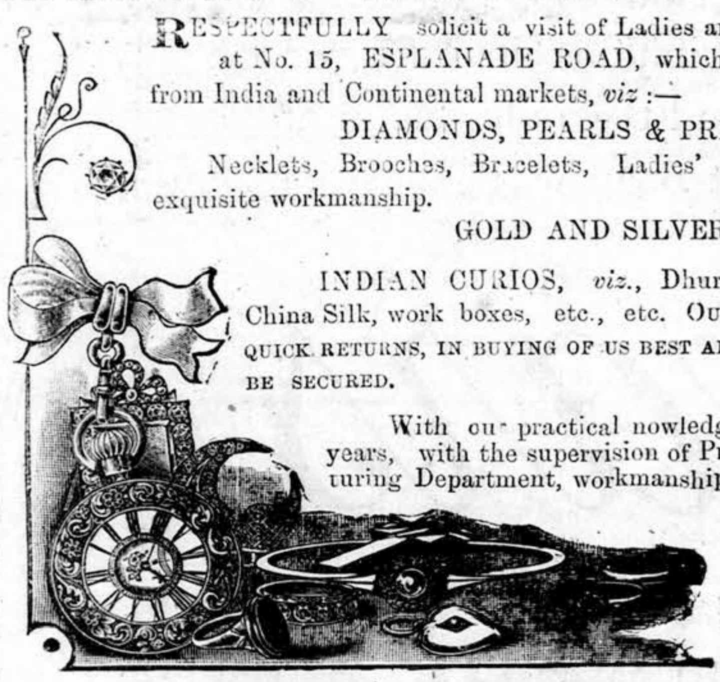
LIPTONS TEAS,
JAMS & TART-FRUITS
were awarded the GOLD MEDAL of the PARIS EXHIBITION.

LIPTONS COFFEES
received the Grand Prix.

DRINK and ENJOY
LIPTONS TEAS & COFFEES

LIPTONS WHISKIES
THE BEST IN INDIA.

LIPTONS Goods are obtainable from all dealers
or from
D. C. Oomrigar, Abdul Rahman Street,
BOMBAY.



MESSRS. AMULACK BROTHERS.

RESPECTFULLY solicit a visit of Ladies and Gentlemen to their Show Room at No. 15, ESPLANADE ROAD, which is furnished with the latest Stock from India and Continental markets, *viz*:—

DIAMONDS, PEARLS & PRECIOUS STONES.

Necklets, Brooches, Bracelets, Ladies' and Gents' Gem Rings, &c., of exquisite workmanship.

GOLD AND SILVER WARES.

INDIAN CURIOS, *viz.*, Dhurries, Foolkaries, Embroidery work, China Silk, work boxes, etc., etc. OUR SYSTEM BEING SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS, IN BUYING OF US BEST ARTICLES OF THE LOWEST RATES CAN BE SECURED.

With our practical nowledge in our profession for the last 30 years, with the supervision of Professional Experts in the Manufacturing Department, workmanship of the most exquisite nature can be supplied to the entire satisfaction of our Customers.

N.B.—All orders will be executed with the utmost care and promp attention.

TO ALL
HOMEWARD BOUND.
A REVOLUTION IN FURNISHING.
BY GRADUAL PAYMENTS.
NORMAN & STACEY, LD.,
118, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E. C.

MR. LABOUCHERE, M.P., in "Truth" writes:—'NORMAN & STACEY have introduced in their business an ingenious safeguard against the risk of loss to his widow or family through the death of the hirer. They give an INSURANCE UPON HIS LIFE."

Moderate Prices. Free Delivery Town or Country. Call and view stock before Furnishing locally.

The morning of life is the time of abundance, profusion, strength, vigor, growth. When the sun begins to sink, when the midday of life is past, then the hair begins to fade and the silvery gray tells of approaching age.

Sunrise or sunset? Which shall your mirror say? If the former, then it is rich and dark hair, long and heavy hair; if the latter, it is short and falling hair, thin and gray hair.

The choice is yours,—for

Ayer's Hair Vigor

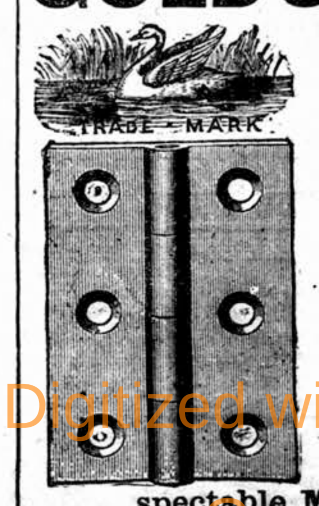
always restores color to gray hair, stops falling of the hair, and makes the hair grow long and heavy.

This is something you have been looking for, isn't it? And it is something you can have confidence in, for it is no experiment; people have been using it for half a century. We do not claim it will do everything, but we do claim it is the best hair preparation ever made.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Agents for Bombay.—KEMP & Co., Ld.

"MALTINE
WITH
COD LIVER OIL
is very Palatable, easily Digested, and far more Nourishing than any Emulsion as the Oil is supplemented by a strengthening food—'MALTINE'
Maltine
WITH COD LIVER OIL
"Patients unable to tolerate the purest & most carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest & assimilate it when combined with Maltine"
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.
CHILDREN ESPECIALLY LIKE MALTINE WITH COD LIVER OIL.
In ordering please mention
The MALTINE MANUFACTURING Co Ld
24 & 25 HART St BLOOMSBURY,
LONDON



GOLD & CO.'S
BIRMINGHAM,
ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON
HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST
AND
BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable Merchants.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PERFECTION IN HIGH CLASS
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
BY THEODORO VAFIADIS & CO.

OUR NEW REGISTERED LABEL.
(TRADE MARK.)
CAIRO EGYPT
CROWN PRINCE
FACTORY of CHOICE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
PURVEYORS TO THE KHEDIVIAL
VAFIADIS & Co.
CAIRO EGYPT
UNDER No 89807
ONLY FOR THESE TWO KINDS OF OUR CIGARETTES.
CAIRO-EGYPT
ADMIRAL

Rs. 4-8. per 100.

Rs. 4. Per 100.

These Cigarettes have been recently placed on the market, and, by their excellent quality, have already secured a sale of several thousands.

Guaranteed Fresh. Consignments received by every P. & O. Mail.
HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY, CAIRO (EGYPT).
BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.
Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.
LOCAL DEPOT: 20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

WEST END "CAMPAIGN" WAHTCES.
MACHINE-MADE—KEYLESS—LEVER.
FOR ROUGH WEAR—HAVE NO EQUAL.

They are made in two sizes, as illustrated opposite and smaller.

They have a full jewelled lever movement and a real compensation balance.

They are very accurate time-keepers in any circumstance and climate.

They have strong nickel and sterling silver cases, close fitting and practically dust and damp proof.

They are sold under a three years warranty, but if treated with ordinary care and sent to us from time to time for oiling, they will go for much longer periods without any expense to the owner.

—*PRICE*:—

IN NICKEL SILVER CASE.		IN STERLING SILVER CASE.
Rs. 24-0	Open face	Rs. 38-0
„ 26-8	Hunting	„ 42-0
„ 29-0	Half-Hunting	„ 45-0

IN OXYDIZED STEEL CASE OPEN FACE Rs. 26-8.

THE CHAMPION, Keyless Lever Watch, medium size Is a Campaign watch of superior quality, fitted with a palladium hairspring as used in the most expensive watches. Guaranteed for six years.

OPEN FACE, NICKEL SILVER, Rs. 32.
STERLING SILVER, Rs. 50.

The Imperial, Keyless Lever Watch, is the latest addition to our stock; it possesses all the good points of the Champion, while owing to the smaller dimensions of the movements, we have obtained a neater, thinner and lighter watch, which qualifications, will be, we believe, appreciated in many quarters.

OPEN FACE, Nickel Silver Case, Rs. 32.
„ Sterling Silver „ „ 50.
HUNTING Sterling Silver Case, Rs. 54.
HALF-HUNTING „ „ „ 57.

Above rates are Net Cash Prices or through V.P.P.

Illustrated Price List for watches, time-pieces, clocks, chains, etc., sent free by post.

THE WEST END WATCH CO.,
BOMBAY, 31, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA, 11, Dalhousie Square.

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD;
THE BEST SECURITY FOR HEALTH.

WILKINSON'S
Over 60 Years' World-wide Reputation.
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
WELL-KNOWN AS "A superior preparation that may always be relied on"
Estd. since 1829.
SARSAPARILLA
Trade W Mark
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, and all Impurities of the Blood.

A Restorative after attacks of FEVER, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, &c.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The late LORD CLYDE said—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
"It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute—that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and so irritable, as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable and injurious."—Mr. TRAVERS, F.R.S.
"In consequence of much Debility, &c., subsequent to Cholera, I have freely used it myself with great benefit and success."—JOSEPH POETT.

It is asserted on good authority that by taking a little daily, the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

CAUTION.—Beware of Imitations and Substitutes.
N.B.—To avoid impositions, the public are respectfully requested to notice the Name and Trade Mark W which appear on each genuine bottle.
Thomas Wilkinson

AGENT:—TREACHER & Co., Limited, PHILLIPS & Co., Limited.
KEMP & Co., &c. &c.,

DINNEFORD'S
The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.
The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

MAGNESIA
Sold Throughout the World.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

NOTICES.

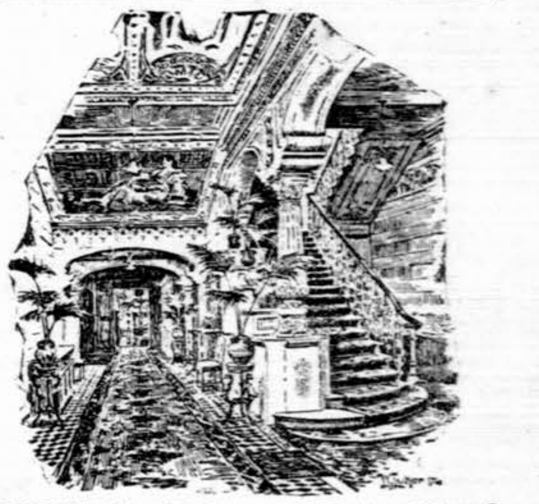
Stephens'

The Violet Black and the Blue Black are the best Copying Inks for India.

Stephens' GUM
Sticks Quickly and Permanently
Never Ferments or Moulds

GOLD & SILVER
THREADS,
LACES, CORDS,
BRAIDS, BULLIONS,
Of every description
for Embroidery.

BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON.



LONDON. Prince of Wales Hotel, De Vere Gardens, Kensington, W. Family suites. Recreation, Reading, Billiard and Smoking Rooms. Spacious new Dining Saloon. All Bedrooms ventilated with patent apparatus. Sumptuous yet economical. Telegrams "Suasively London" Term from 9/6 per day.

FREEMAN'S
ORIGINAL
CHLORODYNE.

TRADE MARK
None genuine without the "Elephant" Trade Mark.
Held in highest estimation for more than half a century.

CURES DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER;
REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

SUPERIOR HUNGARIAN DAIRY BUTTER.

THIS butter is prepared under Control of the Hungarian Government authorities by the Royal Hungarian Dairy Company, Budapest.

UNDENIABLE GUARANTEE FOR ABSOLUTE PURITY.

This butter is equal to fresh country butter at home.

TRADE MARK

TRADE MARK

Note our protected Trade Marks.
Apply for Sample tins and terms to

MESSRS. HUGO SCHWER & CO.,
21, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

ܥܪܕܬ ערדת

THE NEW HIGH CLASS TOBACCO.

"ARDATH"

J. R. MACGREGOR, Esq., J.P., Lonend Cottage, Paisley, N.B., writes; "I have smoked tobacco for over forty years, but never have I smoked tobacco so seductively delicious as 'ARDATH.'"

HAS NO EQUAL. IN QUALITY OR AROMA.

THE IDEAL TOBACCO.

THE MOST LUXURIOUS FORM OF SMOKING.

ARDATH
THE HIGH CLASS SMOKING MIXTURE

WILL NOT AFFECT THE NERVES.

IS NOT ADULTERATED.

FREE FROM ALL SCENTED MATTER.

In Three Strengths—MILD, MEDIUM, & FULL.

PRICE per ½-lb. tin, **2Rs. 8As.**; per ¼ lb. tin, **1R. 6As.**

(Packed in air-tight tins, with patent tear-off cover.)

Sole Agent for Assam: THE ASSAM BANK & COMMERCIAL CO., LTD., DIBRUGARH.
" " **Bombay:** ARMY & NAVY STORES.
" " **Burma:** MESSRS. WATSON & SON, RANGOON.

ΑΡΔΑΘ Ardath

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS

EVERY GOOD NURSE USES AND RECOMMENDS THEM.

UNSURPASSED
UNEQUALLED
AND
MOST VALUABLE
FOR,
MALARIOUS,
INTERMITTENT
AND
BILLIOUS FEVERS,
INFLUENZA,
AND MILD FORM OF PLAGUE.

Batliwalla & Co.'s Cholerol, specific for cholera and Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills may be had of Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli—Dadar, Bombay, and everywhere

at Re. 1 per Bottle. Discount to the Trade.

PURE MILK COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.

Full Nourishment. partly predigested. Sterilized.

Horlick's Malted Milk

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.

IN POWDER FORM. KEEPS INDEFINITELY.

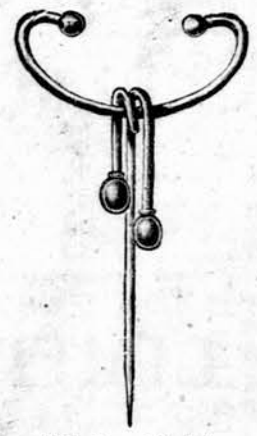
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

LATEST NOVELTY

THE "MAYFAIR" SCARF PIN

NEAT, TASTY, AND EFFECTIVE.

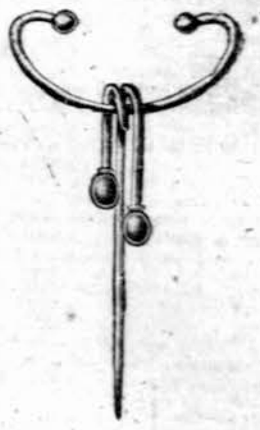


Plain Gold
Rs. 16.

Turquoise Set
Rs. 17.

Most simple arrangement for instantly fixing a scarf. No tying of knot necessary. Keeps tie firmly round neck. No tie-clip needed. Very graceful in wear.

Plain Gold
Rs. 15.



Pearl Set
Rs. 2[illegible].

Pearl Set
Rs. 20.

Plain Gold
Rs. 15.

Pearl Set Rs. 23.

Plain Gold
Rs. 19.

Gem Set From
Rs. 30.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS.
BOMBAY & POONA.

Paris Exhibition, 1900 British Awards.

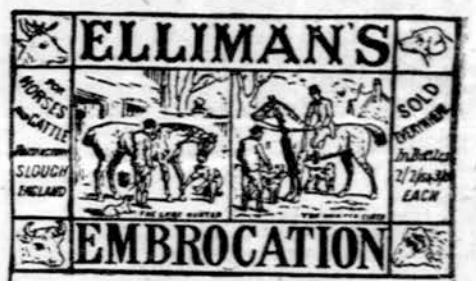
The ONLY Grand Prix for Toilet Soap

The Highest Award for Toilet Soap at the Paris Exhibition, in 1889, was a Gold Medal, and the only one awarded *solely* for Toilet Soap was gained by

Pears

Again, at the 1900 Exhibition at Paris, **The Highest Award obtainable for anything** is the GRAND PRIX, and that also has been awarded to Messrs. Pears, and is the *only one* allotted in Great Britain for Toilet Soap.

No Stable is complete without



NOTICE.

THE ELLIMAN FIRST AID BOOK.
HORSES, DOGS, BIRDS, CATTLE.

A BAD UNSOUND HORSE.

170 Pages Illustrated.

Sent for 1/- in stamps, or upon receipt of the label from a bottle of 2s., 2s. 6d., or 3s. 6d. Elliman's Royal Embrocation.
Address: ELLIMAN, SONS & Co., Slough, England.

RUBBING EASES PAIN.

By instinct the hand flies to the part hurt, but to eliminate Aches and Pains a safe stimulating medium or lubricant is necessary, and its physical condition should facilitate the process of rubbing. Such is

ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION.

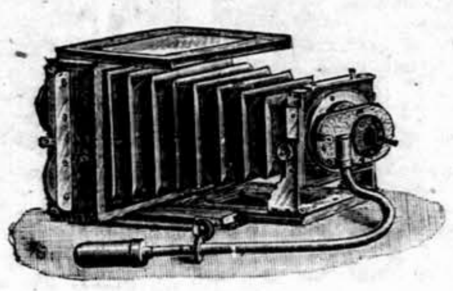
Elliman's for Rheumatism, Lumbago,
Elliman's ,, Sprains, Bruises,
Elliman's ,, Fresh Cuts,
Elliman's ,, Sore Throat from Cold,
Elliman's ,, Cold at the Chest,
Elliman's ,, Neuralgia from Cold,
Elliman's ,, Chilblains before Broken,
Elliman's ,, Corns when Painful,
Elliman's ,, Cramp, Stiffness,
Elliman's ,, Soreness of the Limbs
Elliman's after Cycling, Foot-
Elliman's ball, Rowing, &c.

Bottles, 8½d., 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4[illegible]
Elliman, Sons & Co., Slough, England.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC STORES.

LATEST NOVELTIES IN KODAK & other Hand and Stand CAMERAS, LENSES, &c., &c.



EVERY REQUISITE of the Practical Photographer, Professional and AMATEUR

D. M. DUKLE & CO.,
5, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Of all Chemists.

'Lanoline'

Dartring Brand.

This Dartring appears on all labels of these genuine products.

Natural Toilet Preparations.

Toilet 'Lanoline' *in collapsable tubes,*
Makes rough skins smooth, and protects delicate complexions from wind and sun.

'Lanoline' Toilet Soap
Never irritates; cleanses and keeps the skin supple.

Wholesale Depôt—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Penny royal &c.
Obtainable from BEYNON & Co., Bombay and Poona, and all Chemists.
Proprietor:—
MARTIN Pharm, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON ENG

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS

EPPS'S COCOA

Made from finest selected Cocoa with natural flavour intact.

DISTINGUISHED EVERYWHERE FOR ITS SUPERIOR QUALITY, DELICACY OF FLAVOUR AND HIGHLY NUTRITIVE PROPERTIES.

OUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT. IN QUARTER-POUND TINS ONLY.

Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London,
England.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices at No. 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co. 30 Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.